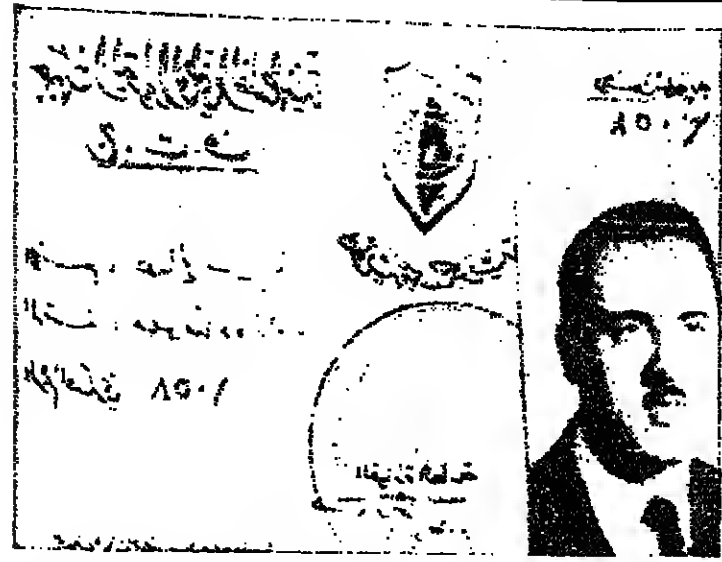


CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1790.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)





THE ACCUSED RINGLEADER—A photograph, according to officials in Cairo, of Salah Saryyah's identification card as a member of a Palestinian guerrilla organization.

## Cairo Issues Communique Of Plotters

CAIRO, April 25 (UPI)—The leader of an underground organization that sought to overthrow President Anwar Sadat's regime had connections with the banned Muslim Brotherhood and was seeking to establish a state based on "faith, morals and virtue," the prosecutor-general said today.

The prosecutor issued a statement, the second in 48 hours, giving more details of the armed attack on the military technical academy April 18, in which 11 persons were killed. The assailants were planning to arrest Mr. Sadat, as he addressed a meeting of the Arab Socialist Union the same day, and seize power, the statement said.

The prosecutor's statement contained the text of "Communique No. 1," which the leader of the attempt, Salah Saryyah, was planning to read over Cairo radio after seizing power.

The prosecutor said that Mr. Saryyah, an official of the Arab League, is a Palestinian-born Arab, who holds Israeli and Libyan passports. Mr. Saryyah last year visited Libya, where he conferred with Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi, the prosecutor added.

Mr. Saryyah allegedly confessed that he began preparing his coup only after meeting Col. Qadhafi. The communique said that the new regime would promote Arab unity and work to liberate Israeli-occupied lands.

The prosecutor said the communique read in part as follows: "Our beloved people, our glorious and patriotic nation. We succeeded today, thanks be to God, in seizing power and arresting all officials of the defunct regime, and we are starting a new era."

## Oil Money Flows Back

(Continued from Page 1)  
cent of Lebanon's largest bank, the Banque de la Méditerranée.

The First National City Bank of Chicago is opening a branch in Dubai and the Continental Bank of Illinois reportedly is about to buy a Bahraini institution.

The First National City Bank of New York—which ranks with Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty as the biggest American holders of Arab government funds—already has branches in Bahrain, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Qatar, and is the only foreign bank in Saudi Arabia. Chase also is setting up a branch in Egypt. Manufacturers Hanover Trust of New York has an 18 percent interest in Beirut's Arab Finance Co.

**Other Bank Deals**  
The Bank of America is expanding in the Middle East, with a 30 percent share in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, set up in Luxembourg in 1972 with Arab partners.

The American Express Middle East Development Co. is joining with Japanese and other U.S. institutions to set up a merchant bank to invest in construction and development projects in Saudi Arabia.

Lehman Brothers, the big New York investment banking house, is seeking to interest the Arabs in a broad range of development projects and to get the U.S. government to support the joint development of the Middle East in such areas as food, education, housing and desalination.

On their side, the Arabs have set up their own banks and joint ventures, especially with the French, and are using them as a vehicle to move part of their funds West.

(Next: Why the money flow is slow.)

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## Golan Fighting Continues

# Israel Soberly Marks Anniversary

TEL AVIV, April 25 (UPI)—Israel passed through a low-key 26th independence day today with somber expressions of peace hopes by its leaders, a mass protest march through Jerusalem and more artillery exchanges on the Golan Heights front.

The military command, which kept a full-scale alert on the nation's front, said that there were no casualties in the skirmishes around Mount Hermon and in the southern part of the Golan Heights. But it reported one Israeli killed in the shelling yesterday.

In Damascus, the Syrians reported artillery and tank battles along the Golan Heights front. The visiting Egyptian War Minister, Gen. Ahmed Ismail, said the battle will only end with the complete liberation of all occupied Arab lands.

(Gen. Ismail returned to Cairo today after an overnight visit to Damascus and talks with the Supreme Council of the Egyptian and Syrian armed forces, the Syrian Defense Minister, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, and President Hafez al-Assad.)

**Palestinians Noted**  
[The Middle East News Agency said Gen. Ismail told the Supreme Council that the battle on the Syrian and Egyptian fronts will not end until all occupied Arab lands have been liberated and the rights of the Palestinian people have been safeguarded.]

In the Jerusalem protest march, about 1,000 Israelis, mostly students and war veterans, marched down a street singing folk songs and chanting slogans demanding social and government change. It was a sharp contrast to last year's independence day, when bright lights blazed and Israel

staged its biggest military parade to mark its 26th year as a nation. "Not everything in Israel is perfect," Premier Golda Meir said today at an independence day reception. "But the foundations have been laid for all we hope to accomplish."

"If peace is not possible," she

## Sadat Shuffles Egypt's Cabinet, Stays Premier

CAIRO, April 25 (Reuters)—President Anwar Sadat has reshuffled his cabinet, while retaining the post of premier himself, the Middle East News Agency reported tonight.

The new cabinet—the sixth since Mr. Sadat came to power 43 months ago—includes Abdel Aziz Hegazy as first deputy premier, a new post. Mr. Hegazy was deputy premier and economy minister in the previous cabinet. He is a university professor and an expert on economics.

Abdel Kader Hattem, deputy premier and information minister in the outgoing administration, was not included in the new cabinet.

**Health to Visit China**

LONDON, April 25 (Reuters)—Edward Heath, former British prime minister, plans to visit Peking on May 25 for talks with Chinese leaders. The Conservative party central office announced today. He was to have visited China as prime minister in January, the month before the general elections in which his party lost power.

said, then "at least no shooting, no fallen, no bereaved families."

Yitzhak Rabin, chosen by his Labor party to succeed caretaker Premier Meir, who resigned two weeks ago, said he hoped "we will advance toward peace, increase our security and prosper."

Because of the grief over the October war dead, the government toned down celebrations and ruled out street dancing and the music usually played through loudspeakers in city centers.

Instead, families went to picnic grounds or stayed home to watch special television shows that ranged from Charlie Chaplin movies to documentaries on the October fighting.

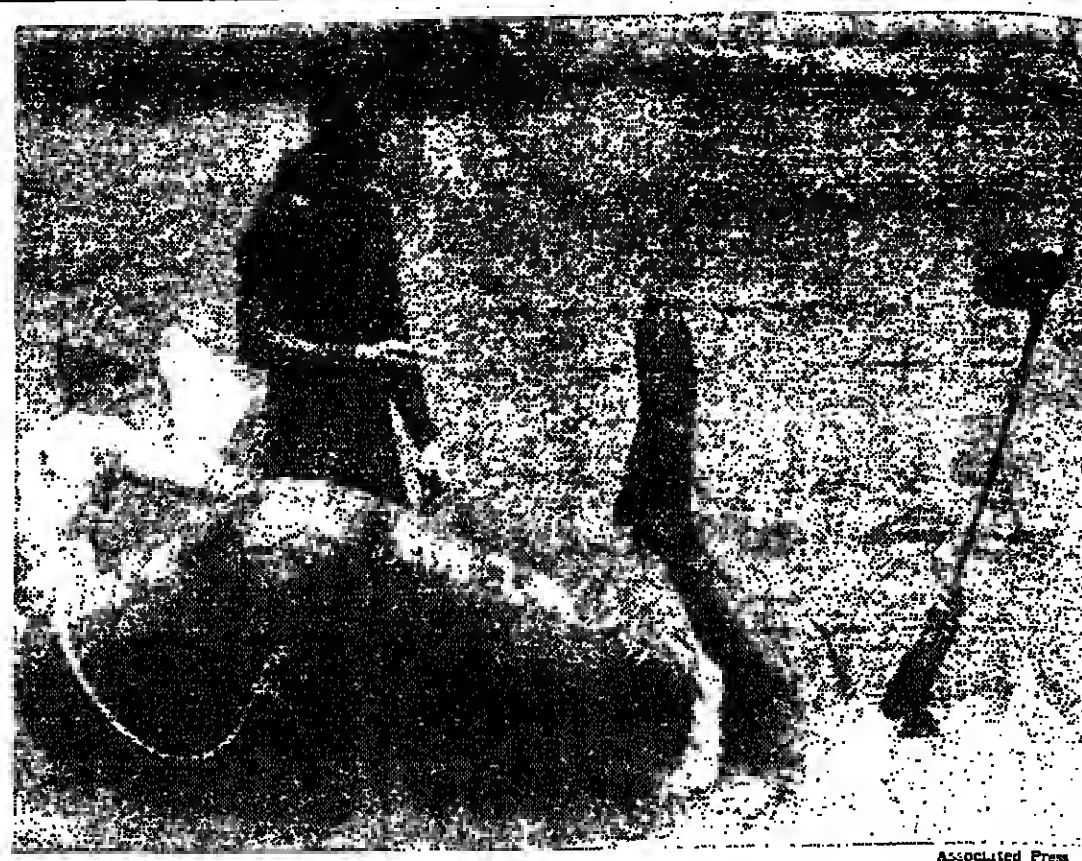
The "Our Israel" movement, which seeks social change, drew an estimated 5,000 to a picnic staged in a Jerusalem valley "as an antidote to last year's military parade."

The slogan of the picnic was: "You and I can change the state."

"The time of military shows and organized joy died in the war," a young picknicker, Freddie Alon, said. "We must celebrate, and not be depressed. But we must be thoughtful instead of cocky from now on."

"This year we are remembering 2,500 dead in the Yom Kippur war," said Yehuda Ilan, the government's chief organizer of independence festivities. "The hurt is still too acute and the celebrations are more introverted, more private."

The Mimuna, a Moroccan Jewish folk festival, was canceled because of the Arab guerrilla attack April 11 on Kiryat Shmona, a predominantly Moroccan town on the Lebanese border, where 18 Israelis were killed.



CANAL COOPERATION—U.S. Navy frogman watching as Egyptian frogman plunges into water in Port Said harbor on Wednesday with a mine detector. The Egyptians are being familiarized with American techniques to help in clearing the Suez Canal.

## Sadat Tells Why He Ousted Chief of Staff

BEIRUT, April 25 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat, of Egypt, says he fired his former Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Saadeddin Shazly because he "collapsed" when Israel counterattacked on the west bank of the Suez Canal near the end of the October war.

Mr. Sadat said in an interview published today by the Beirut magazine Al Hawadess that he kept the decision to oust Gen. Shazly, now ambassador to Britain, a secret for two months after the end of the war for "moral considerations."

Mr. Sadat gave this account:

"When the Israeli forces staged the counterthrust Oct. 16, I ordered Shazly to go personally to Israel within 90 minutes to hold the Israelis within the limits we had already defined around Deversoir Lake."

"I do not want to go into details of the events that occurred during the next three days. But on Oct. 19 War Minister Gen. Ahmed Ismail called me after midnight. I went to the command headquarters to find Shazly collapsed. He was saying the war was over, a disaster had struck and that we have to withdraw entirely from Sinai."

"I studied the situation and found that the Israeli thrust was not frightening. But I was afraid Shazly's despair might demoralize other commanders in the operations room, which was in-

rael's main purpose of the operation."

"So I relieved Shazly and appointed Maj. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Ghamasy in his place."

Asked why he later appointed Shazly an ambassador, Mr. Sadat said:

"The man had crossed the canal and stormed the Bar-Lev Line. I shall never forget that foreign correspondents wrote that traffic on the front was much better than traffic in Cairo. This was Shazly's achievement, and the collapse he suffered later was only human."

## U.S. Votes for Resolution

# Security Council Condemns Israel for Raid in Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 25 (AP)—The Security Council condemned Israel last night for raiding six Lebanese villages April 12 in reprisal for a Palestinian guerrilla attack that killed 19 Israelis in the border village of Kiryat Shmona.

The United States could have vetoed the resolution but instead joined in the condemnation after the council defeated a proposed U.S. amendment specifically denouncing the Palestinian attack.

The council did condemn "all acts of violence, especially those which result in the tragic loss of innocent civilian life," and the United States accepted this indirect reference to Palestinian terrorist operations. The U.S. amendment would have inserted "as at Kiryat Shmona" in the paragraph to make the reference specific.

It was the third time the United States has voted against Israel in the council.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoa walked out of the chamber just before the vote, declaring that "without reference to the Kiryat Shmona massacre, the resolution and its adoption are a singularly gross miscarriage of justice." He warned again that "Israel will continue to hold the Lebanese government responsible for any armed attacks organized or perpetrated in Lebanon."

Besides the 18 Israeli victims, the three guerrillas who attacked the village also died. Two persons were reported killed in the

Israeli reprisal raids a day later. In obvious reference to the Israeli-Syrian disagreement, talks that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will conduct in the Middle East next week, U.S. Ambassador John Scud said: "We must move forward from condemnations of violations to encouraging moves toward a just and durable peace. Above all, our efforts in this council must contribute to the climate of peace and mutual goodwill which is indispensable if negotiations are to succeed."

The resolution passed by a vote of 13 to 0, with China and Iraq out participating. The U.S. amendment was defeated by a vote of 7 to 6, with two abstentions.

Before walking out with his delegation, Mr. Tekoa said: "On this day, when Israel commemorates its sons and daughters fallen in the defense of our independence, my delegation will not be a witness to the travesty about to take place here, not even as a spectator."

"Without a reference to the Kiryat Shmona massacre, the resolution and its adoption are a singularly gross miscarriage of justice."

The council began meeting April 15 at Lebanon's request.

## House Panel Gives Nixon More Time

(Continued from Page 1)  
cutive agencies for political purposes.

Also to be laid aside under the staff's recommendation were charges relating to the impounding of funds appropriated by Congress for the dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and, conditionally, the secret bombing of Cambodia.

A final decision on the bombing charges is to be made after release of the record of a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing on the issue.

In connection with the taxes, the staff recommended that the committee conduct its own investigation to determine whether there was criminal tax fraud in the preparation of Mr. Nixon's returns from 1969 through 1972, for which the Internal Revenue Service has assessed Mr. Nixon \$432,787.

Both the IRS and the staff of the congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation reported after reviewing the tax returns for those years that they found no evidence of fraud on Mr. Nixon's part.

The Judiciary Committee staff suggested that to facilitate this part of the inquiry, a series of questions should be submitted to Mr. Nixon for his written replies.

**Two Armed Arabs Detained at Heathrow**  
LONDON, April 25 (Reuters)—Two Arabs were detained at London's Heathrow Airport tonight after being found with an Armalite rifle and an automatic pistol on a flight from Boston, the Home Office said.

Both men are of Yemeni extraction and were going to Yemen, a Home Office spokesman said. One of the men was traveling on a U.S. passport.

In addition to the two weapons, the men were also carrying 100 rounds of Armalite ammunition and 200 rounds for the pistol.



PRESIDENTIAL INSPECTION—Israeli President Ephraim Katzir (in civilian clothes, second from right) talking with troops in Golan Heights during his visit Wednesday.

## Close Brandt Aide Is Arrested as Red Spy

(Continued from Page 1)  
the statements being made by chancellor officials, and they resorted instead to describing him simply as an "employee of the chancellor's office." They also were at pains to emphasize the contention that Mr. Guillaume did not have access to material relating to national security.

Despite these protective moves, the opposition Christian Democrats countered with a barrage of statements describing government security as a "scandal" and Mr. Guillaume as "the most important and best-placed" East German agent ever uncovered in West Germany. The Christian Democrats also served notice that they will move tomorrow for a full-scale debate on the matter in parliament.

The object of all this controversy, Mr. Guillaume, had long been known in Bonn circles as a diligent and hard-working official, who lived quietly in a suburban apartment with his wife of 22 years and his 16-year-old son.

He was born in what is now East Berlin. He fled to the West 18 years ago and shortly afterward became active in Social Democratic politics in Hesse. Party sources, who worked with him over the years, said he was generally identified with the more conservative factions within the left-of-center political party.

In January, 1970, he became a member of the federal chancellery staff, working at first in the economic department. He was promoted and given the title of assistant Feb. 1, 1973.

Government sources said he was first taken into custody early yesterday at the Cologne airport after arriving home from a vacation in France. He then was released briefly but was picked up again at his home after a judge

issued an order for his arrest. Neighbors told newsmen that security officers had removed several packing cases full of material from Mr. Guillaume's apartment and loaded them into a moving van. They said that Mr. Guillaume himself had been taken off by other men in a car.

According to government officials, he now faces interrogation by an examining magistrate to determine whether formal charges will be lodged against him. If convicted of espionage, he faces, theoretically, a long prison term.

In actual practice, however, almost all of the many East German agents apprehended here spend only a short time in prison. The Bonn government has long followed a policy of discreetly exchanging convicted Communist spies for West German agents and other persons held in East German prisons.

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## Armed Forces Take Power in Portugal; Caetano, Aides Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)  
onstrating their support for the rebellion, was machine-gunned by security police.

At least one person was killed and 17 wounded today, a hospital spokesman said tonight. Some were in serious condition with bullet wounds, the spokesman said. Many Portuguese appeared to be overjoyed by the coup. Groups formed to collect money to buy soldiers drinks and sandwiches. One group brought a case of champagne into the streets and offered toasts to Gen. Spínola and his group.

The rebels appealed to the population to stay indoors tonight and expressed the hope that "the situation will be normal by tomorrow."

A young army captain in battle gear said: "We've been planning this for three years, playing war games in our barracks. For 40 years, nothing has worked in our country. Now we've done it in one day."

The rebels said the uprising was motivated by three major reasons:

• The government's failure to define its war objectives in Africa and win peace.

forces to defend the country, a duty which we consider to include the defense of civil rights of all citizens."

Today's action was preceded by an armed forces crisis last month. Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, the chief of the general staff, and his deputy, Gen. Spínola, were conspicuously absent from a March 14 ceremony at which more than 100 senior officers pledged loyalty to the government of Mr. Caetano.

Four hours later, the generals were dismissed, and, within 36 hours, a mutinous force of 200 men from the motorized 5th Infantry Regiment tried to make a dawn march on Lisbon, armed with automatic weapons and mortars. Strong loyalist forces crushed the revolt.

Gen. Spínola, a former cavalry officer, returned home a hero early last year after commanding troops in Portuguese Guinea in a successful campaign to keep the guerrillas at bay. The general has been honored with the country's highest decoration for bravery, the Tower and Sword with palm.

Gen. Spínola argued in his book, "Portugal and the Future," that Lisbon should abandon the wars and envisage a federation of Portugal and the three African territories.



Marcello Caetano

Gen. Spínola himself seems to have undergone a change of heart on the issue.

In a Sept. 12, 1969, interview in Portuguese Guinea, he criticized other member nations of NATO for not providing Portugal with moral and material support for the war.

"If foreign help for the ter-

rorists would cease, we could clean them out in a year," he said.

Portugal spends half of its national budget on the military and its guerrilla wars.

London's International Institute of Strategic Affairs estimates Portugal has spent more than \$2 billion to finance the wars against African guerrillas in the territories of Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and Angola. At home, Portuguese pay a 15 percent "war" tax on many consumer goods.

At least 3,000 Portuguese troops have been killed in the wars, according to the institute's figures.

Young officers, weary with fighting and dissatisfied with low rates of pay and conditions, sought support from the population. A self-styled "officers' movement" circulated clandestine statements calling for political liberalization in Africa.

According to usually well-informed sources, the committee declared that, "without demoralization of the country, it is impossible to think of any valid solution to the grave problems afflicting it."

The uprising apparently signals the end of Western Europe's longest authoritarian rule. It was

the first break in rightist government since 1934, when Antonio de Oliveira Salazar came to power and instituted an authoritarian rule over the semi-feudal land.

**Soares May Return**  
PARIS, April 25 (Reuters)—Exiled Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares said he today was ready to return to Lisbon.

He said that, following news of today's military uprising, he hoped a new military junta would soon hold elections and end the colonial wars.

The 49-year-old Socialist party head today conferred with exiled opposition leaders as well as with representatives of the Portuguese community working in France.

Earlier, exiled Portuguese Prof. Joaquim Barradas de Carvalho, who describes himself as a militant opposition leader said: "We believe the movement will be victorious." He hailed the uprising as a step toward a return to democratic life.

Prof. Barradas said he was already in contact with Mr. Soares and with officers and men who served in Portugal's colonial wars.

Mr. Soares said, "I shall return to Lisbon if we are witnessing a return to democracy in Portugal and the end of the colonial war."

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## In Miss Hearst's Latest Tape

## Father Called 'Pig', Fiancé 'Clown'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP)—Patricia Hearst reviled her father yesterday as a "pig" and her fiancé as a "clown" and declared that she had willingly robbed a bank with her Symphonie Liberation Army comrades.

Speaking in a calm voice in a taped message received yesterday, Miss Hearst said, "Greetings, this is Patricia. She then proceeded to heap scorn and vituperation on her family, saying she never cared if she saw her "sexist" father again.

"To those people who feel I am a traitor, I say, no need to further defend my position. I am a soldier in the people's army," she said, and added that in a taped recording received by San Francisco police through an informant.

"At no time did any of my

comrades point their guns at me. We forced the corporate state to help finance the revolution," she said. She was photographed by back cameras carrying an automatic carbine in the April 15 bank robbery. The SLA members escaped with \$10,693 and wounded two persons.

"As for the clowns who want to interview me—Vincent Hallinan, an attorney, Stephen Wied (her fiancé) and the pig Hearst," she said, "it is ridiculous to think I would be allowed to say what she believes and still be allowed to return to her family."

"As for my ex-fiancé," she said in a firm voice, "Frankly I don't care if I ever see him again. In the last few months he has shown himself to be a sexist pig... Frankly Stephen is the one who sounds brainwashed."

Her father, San Francisco Examiner editor and president Randolph Hearst, confirmed that the voice was his daughter's, and added:

"The only good thing is that she is alive. Regarding her personal attacks on me, if she has been brainwashed, and I firmly believe she has, then it's not surprising she would say something like this."

Speaking of the bank robbery, she said, "I was positioned so that I could hold customers and bank personnel who were on the floor. My gun was loaded and at no time did any of my comrades intentionally point their guns at me."

The tape, which also included the voices of two men, was Miss Hearst's first communication since she renounced her family on April 3 and said she was joining the SLA as an armed comrade. She also said she had taken the name "Tania." In memory of a slain friend of Latin American guerrilla Che Guevara.



The other half of the driver's license of Patricia Hearst, which was received by San Francisco police Wednesday.

to authenticate a previous SLA communication.

Miss Hearst also questioned the validity of a letter published in her father's newspaper. The letter, said to be from French revolutionary Régis Debray, asked for proof she was speaking voluntarily.

Addressing her father, she said: "How could it have been written in Paris and published in your newspaper on the same day, Adolf?" in an apparent reference to Hitler.

Shortly before police received the tape, the FBI announced that two rented getaway cars used in the bank robbery had been located in a basement parking garage. The FBI said the vehicles, which turned up in a

## Question of Truthfulness

## After Lengthy Summations, Mitchell Case Goes to Jury

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—John Mitchell and Maurice Stans "sat at the very pinnacle of government in this country" and thought "they were above the law," the government charged yesterday in its summation to the jury. The case was handed over to the jury today.

In a long, subdued summation, John Wing, the chief prosecutor, said that "what this case involves is telling the truth."

"Ladies and gentlemen, John Mitchell has no more right to lie under oath than you and I, and if you buy it, that John Mitchell has lied under oath and he gets away with it, what man in this country can have any respect for the law?" Mr. Wing asked.

The prosecutor's 6 1/2-hour summation, which went into the night and then was resumed today, followed the summation of Peter Fleming Jr., Mr. Mitchell's lawyer, which lasted nearly five hours. Mr. Stans' defense summation was on Tuesday.

"Prosecutorial Vision"

In his summation, Mr. Fleming denounced the criminal conspiracy case against the defendants as a "prosecutorial vision, a vision they set out to give life to. They have failed."

Former Attorney General Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Stans are charged with perjury, obstruction of justice and conspiracy for allegedly attempting to impede a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Robert Vesco, a financier. Mr. Vesco, in return, was said to have given them a secret \$200,000 cash contribution for President Nixon's re-election campaign, which the two men led.

Mr. Vesco was also indicted in this case but has fled the country.

The day was perhaps a classic confrontation between two totally different types of lawyers. There was Mr. Fleming, emotional, rambling, acting moved one moment by his client's plight, outraged the next by the government prosecution.

On the other hand, there was Mr. Wing, so quiet that at times he could barely be heard, displaying at other times a sort of

## Russia to Import Supply of U.S. Cheewing Gum

MOSCOW, April 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union soon will import its first trial shipment of American chewing gum.

Winning the race to obtain a Soviet order is Life Savers International, a division of Life Savers, Inc. of New York, owned by the Squibb Co.

"It's a modest trial order, but we hope it will be the start of a long-term relationship," Richard Armstrong, a company official, said.

The Soviet press has long criticized chewing gum as harmful for the teeth. Recently, newspapers and police stepped up a campaign against youngsters who beg for foreign tourists and bargain for gum, sometimes offering badges in return.

Mr. Armstrong said that the initial Soviet order for lemon and spearmint-flavored gum will arrive next week. He said he hoped it would lead to large-scale orders for gum and candies and could result in his company helping the Soviet Union establish its own gum factory.

## Senate Approves 2 USAF Generals Despite War Role

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—The Senate yesterday approved promotion of two U.S. Air Force generals who were involved in the unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam in 1972.

Despite objections of Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, the Senate by a 53-35 vote approved the promotion of Brig. Gen. Charles Gabriel to major general, and on a 51-35 vote, authorized Maj. Gen. Alton Slay to hold that rank on a permanent basis. It is highly unusual for the Senate even to debate military promotions.

Generals Gabriel and Slay testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that they unquestionably carried out orders from Gen. John Lavelle to conduct air strikes over North Vietnam in violation of U.S. rules of engagement and then falsified reports about the bombings.

Under the rules of engagement then in force, American planes were allowed to drop bombs over North Vietnam only if they encountered enemy fire.

Following investigations of the unauthorized raids, Gen. Lavelle was ousted as Seventh Air Force commander. He then retired.

simmering anger, but mostly just lining up his contentions and marching them off toward the jury like so many soldiers on parade.

"There exists in this country a principle that no man is above the law," was the way Mr. Wing started his summation. "It applies to you and to me, to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans. They felt that they were above the law—that it didn't apply equally to them."

"What we ask for is a true verdict," he told the jurors. "You are not asked to destroy people. You are asked to say the truth."

"Start out knowing one thing for sure," Mr. Wing said. "One thing that can't be in dispute. Some people who came before you and raised their hand and took their oath have lied to you—make no mistake about it."

He then ticked off the government witnesses, many of whom were reluctant, hostile witnesses, and reiterated that "somebody is lying to you for sure."

"Your job as jurors is simply to figure it out," he went on. "You're all experts. You do it every day in your life. Who is coming out? Who is not? Rely on your common sense."

In his summation, Mr. Fleming called the government's case "a vision engendered in the heat of a terrible national trauma."

He referred to the government's case as "Mulligan stew" and "chicken hash," as "mush" and as "an Easter egg hunt." It was, he said, "Alice in Wonderland," the "Wizard of Oz," "Christmas-time," "a fairy tale."

Before the judge started his 137-page charge to the jury, Mr. Mitchell's lawyer moved for a mistrial on the grounds that Mr. Wing had repeatedly characterized the defendants as liars. U.S. District Judge Lee Gagliardi denied the motion.

There was no immediate announcement as to when Mr. Mitchell's lawyer would move for a mistrial on the grounds that Mr. Wing had repeatedly characterized the defendants as liars. U.S. District Judge Lee Gagliardi denied the motion.

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## A Diplomat Shifts Course In Mid-Streak

ATLANTA, April 25 (AP).—A delegate from the West Indies attending the Organization of American States meeting here performed an unintentional streak last night.

A fire bell rang at a hotel near the state capitol, where the OAS is meeting, and delegates, ambassadors and foreign ministers quickly filled the hotel stairways.

One delegate, who had run nude from his room, stopped when he saw others wearing pajamas. He turned abruptly, witnesses said, and raced back to his room to don his pants. A Latin American ambassador was more prudent. Before he ran from his room, he put on a necktie over his pajamas.

The fire? It was a false alarm.

## Senate Confirms Envoy to Sweden

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—The U.S. Senate cleared the way today for the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and Sweden.

By unanimous vote and without discussion, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert Strausz-Hupé as the new American ambassador to Stockholm. Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister will become the new Swedish ambassador to Washington.

There was no immediate announcement as to when Mr. Strausz-Hupé, who is now American ambassador to Belgium, will take up his new post. But the vote confirming his appointment officially ends the diplomatic cold war between the two countries.

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## Police Hunt for 'Zebra' Killer Held Unconstitutional in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP).—A federal judge declared today that an intensive "stop and question" operation by police seeking the Zebra killers was unconstitutional.

Police yesterday discontinued the widespread questioning of black males resembling an artist's sketch of the Zebra killer, saying the tactics had proved "unproductive and ineffective."

Federal Judge Alfonso Zirpoli issued an injunction against the city, prohibiting indiscriminate stopping of citizens, at the request of two civil rights organizations.

Although police have discontinued the offending practice, Judge Zirpoli said, the "danger of

## Nixon Predicts Economic Upturn Later This Year

JACKSON, Miss., April 25 (Reuters).—President Nixon today declared that the U.S. economy, hit by inflation and sluggish output, would improve later this year and that 1976 would be the most prosperous year in history for Americans.

The President told a widely cheering audience of 15,000 here that he could make that forecast with confidence and without con-

dition. Acknowledging that inflation was eating away at the economy, he said that this year would end up not as America's best year but definitely a good year.

"I fully predict that 1975 will be a very good year, and 1976... will be the best year in America's history, the most prosperous," he said.

Mr. Nixon spoke to the Mississippi Economic Council, a statewide chamber of commerce, as part of another series of speaking engagements to rally public support and fight pressures for his impeachment or resignation because of the Watergate scandal.

He was visiting overwhelmingly friendly territory—Mississippi gave him his largest majority in the 1972 election and still staunchly supports his conservative policies.

Mr. Nixon returned to the White House late this afternoon.

## U.S. Publishers Told the 20-Cent Daily Is Near

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—The annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association was told here yesterday that a move toward 20-cent daily newspapers had been touched off by rising costs that have pushed the cost of paper and delivery to 25 cents for papers of 4 pages or more.

Cyrus Faxon, general manager of the International Circulation Managers Association, counseled the publishers: "Better get proper prices for your papers."

Reports from 1,745 dailies in the United States showed that 1,675 were charging 10 cents a copy as of Sept. 30 and that 428 had gone up to 15 cents. But Mr. Faxon said 20-cent prices had been set by seven papers, including The New York Post.

With newspaper at \$200 a ton, a daily newspaper uses about a pound, or 16 cents worth, for each copy of 64 to 82 pages, Mr. Faxon said. To package and deliver a copy, he said, estimates of costs were up to 2 cents in the mailroom, 2 cents at the wholesaler level and a 3-to-8-cent profit for a retailer or carrier, which, along with supervision, he reckoned could run up to 15 cents a day.

Marriage Age Raised

BUDAPEST, April 25 (UPI).—Hungary today raised the minimum age for marriage from 12 to 16 years for women and from 14 to 18 years for men, the Hungarian news agency, MTI, said.

repetition has not been removed."

He noted that the police and city officials acted in good faith in their hunt for the Zebra murderers—who have shot 18 random victims, killing 12. He said the police were assuming that similarity to the artist's concept of a suspect was grounds for questioning.

However, the judge said, "simple good faith is not enough" and the city was "mistaken on the constitutionality of the program."

About 600 black men had been stopped and questioned during Operation Zebra.

As today's hearing began, police officials said that a revised set of Operation Zebra guidelines had been issued to every police division. They had indicated at the opening hearing yesterday that police on the checks on blacks had been changed.

Specific Procedures

The revised guidelines contained specific procedures for field investigation and detailed circumstances for stopping and questioning black men.

At the opening hearing yesterday, Chief Police Inspector Charles Barca told Judge Zirpoli that he thought the Zebra killer would strike again.

He also said that the police "search-and-question" program had produced "no productive leads" in six days.

In disclosing that police policy on the checks of blacks had been changed, he said that only those blacks resembling the suspect and acting in a "suspicious manner" would be stopped. He estimated that this would result in stopping only about five persons a day, compared to about 100 a day under the previous policy.

Inspector Barca said the policy was changed after a meeting with Mayor Joseph Alioto. The meeting dealt with the "hue and cry" which has arisen from the black community over the search tactic, Inspector Barca said.

## Seoul Probes 240 In Alleged Plot To Oust Regime

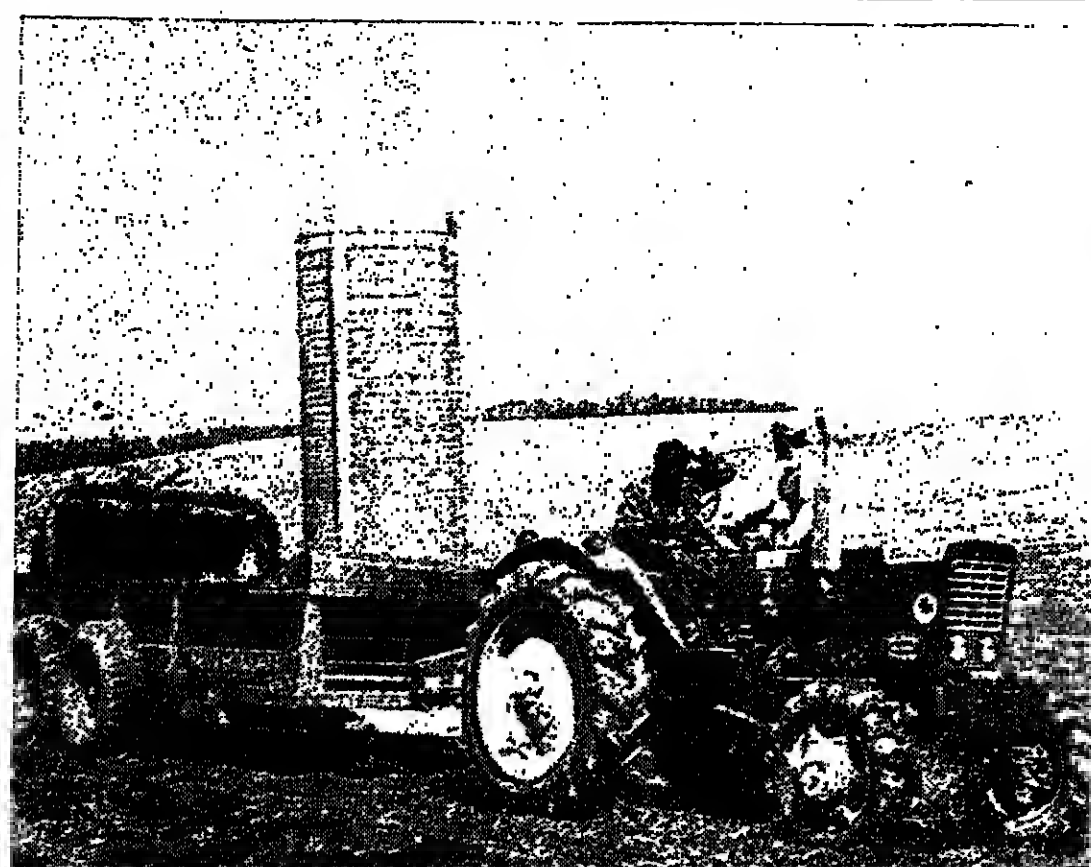
SEOUL, April 25 (NYT).—The South Korean Central Intelligence Agency announced today that about 240 persons were under investigation for suspected involvement in an underground student organization that had allegedly attempted to overthrow the government.

The agency announced the names of 60 persons, including 35 university students and four former students, whom it described as active members of the "National Democratic Youth-Student League," secretly organized last month and outlawed by an emergency presidential decree on April 3.

According to today's announcement, the league had plotted to topple the government through violent student demonstrations on April 3 and to establish a pro-Communist regime.

The 21 other persons named today were said to be suspected of having instigated the students and controlled them or financed their activities.

DETENTE DOWN ON THE FARM—A Soviet-made Belarus tractor pulls an American-made manure spreader on the 700-acre farm of Gary Wyffels in upstate New York.



DETENTE DOWN ON THE FARM—A Soviet-made Belarus tractor pulls an American-made manure spreader on the 700-acre farm of Gary Wyffels in upstate New York.

## To N.Y. Farmer, Détente Is a Soviet Tractor

By Theodore Shabad

CANANDAIGUA N.Y., April 25 (NYT).—East-West détente is having an effect on life here in Ontario County, an upstate dairy farming community. The first Soviet tractor imported into the United States are going into use in this area.

The other morning, Gary Wyffels, a 30-year-old farmer, was standing on the side of a black-topped road, tinkering with the gleaming Belarus tractor that had just been delivered by a local dealer.

The red-painted tractor, a four-cylinder diesel machine with four-wheel drive, had been hitched to a heavy-looking American-made manure spreader. The dealer, Don Howard, 67, explained some of the sales features.

"For one thing, your front-wheel drive puts it automatically when the rear wheel starts slipping," he said. "American tractors don't have that feature, although you'll find it on some of the new pickup trucks."

"Burns Clean"

"Then you have your fuel economy," Mr. Howard continued. "This tractor uses 2 1/2 to 3 gallons an hour, with five plows hitched. And it burns clean, too. Look, no black exhaust."

But the main sales point ap-

peared to be the price. "That tractor delivers for \$7,500," the dealer said. "Anything comparable made in the United States would run you \$15,000."

Neither Mr. Wyffels, who feeds 100 cows with grains and forage grown on 700 acres of land, nor Mr. Howard, who has sold three Belaruses, saw anything unusual in having Soviet tractors show up in New York State.

Mr. Howard's is one of a network of dealerships that is being slowly built up by Michael Flynn, an East Syracuse, N.Y., wholesaler. In addition to Mr. Flynn's New York State operations, the importer, Sava Corp., is establishing sales offices in Milwaukee and New Orleans.

Predictably, when word of his new business activity began to spread in recent weeks, Mr. Flynn started to receive what he called his first "hate mail" and literature from the John Birch Society.

"Do you think you are creating peace between us and Russia by selling their nonunion-scale-made tractor in the United States?" an anonymous letter-writer said. "Both Farmall and Ford make better equipment and pay up wages to American labor. Why don't you move to the U.S.S.R.?"

The growing tractor imports from the Soviet Union are part of an effort to rectify a lopsided balance of trade between the Russians and the Americans. Last year, the United States sold six times more than it bought from the Soviet Union and had a balance of \$1 billion in its favor.

Four victories are needed to gain the final round in the tournament to select a challenger to world champion Bobby Fischer of the United States. All the semifinalists are Russian.

Karpov Leads Spassky by 2-1

MOSCOW, April 25 (AP).—Anatoly Karpov today won the sixth game of his world chess challengers' semifinal match in Leningrad with Boris Spassky and took a 2-1 lead over the former world champion. Spassky resigned on the 55th move.

In the other semifinal, Viktor Korchnoi gained a 3-1 lead over Tigran Petrosian in their match in Odessa when Petrosian resigned their adjourned fifth game.

Four victories are needed to gain the final round in the tournament to select a challenger to world champion Bobby Fischer of the United States. All the semifinalists are Russian.

16-Day Strike Settled At Washington Post

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—Editorial and business-office employees of The Washington Post returned to work today, ending a 16-day strike.

## Driver Charged in Hit-Run Death Of Trooper Who Saved His Life

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April



## The Next Move at SALT

If Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., were not a prospective presidential candidate, and if he had not acquired the reputation of something of a nay-sayer where arms control agreements are concerned, it would probably be easier for people to take at face value his recently restated arms-cut proposal and his sharpening criticism of the Nixon administration. Similarly, if President Nixon were not in such desperate political condition and so sorely in need of evidence of a continuing capacity to govern and achieve, there would probably not be so dark a cloud of suspicion hanging over the efforts of his administration—or parts of it, anyhow—to arrive at some sort of modest new arms accord with the Soviet Union by the time the President visits Moscow in June. But the fact is that politics, and specifically Watergate politics, now overlay what was in the best of times an arcane and difficult issue: namely, the pace at which it is prudent and/or essential to go forward in the U.S. attempt to reach bilateral agreement with the Russians on limiting the deployment of strategic offensive nuclear weapons.

Sen. Jackson the other evening made a renewed appeal for a comprehensive and sizable mutual arms reduction, a proposal he had first put forth early in December; and he asserted that it was this sort of plan, as distinct from a partial "quick fix" agreement, that the administration should be seeking. Was Mr. Nixon really arguing for substantive cutbacks on both sides—or was he, as his administration critics suspect, attempting to head off a limited and achievable agreement by introducing one so large in its scope and so unacceptable to the Russians that it had no chance of serious consideration? Sen. Jackson returns the compliment. On April 12, Secretary Kissinger indicated that the United States had now pretty much abandoned hope of reaching a comprehensive accord with the Russians on limiting offensive weapons by the end of this year, and would seek instead a less ambitious agreement—presumably meaning a joint limitation on the deployment of the destabilizing MIRV in connection with some agreement to extend the present five-year Interim accord. Was the administration really acting to get control of a so-called "time urgent" problem or was it, as Sen. Jackson suggests, simply trying to "preserve the impression of momentum" and to meet a "politically expedient self-imposed June deadline"?

None of this augurs very well for the likelihood of contriving a U.S. position in the pending round of arms talks that could be the basis of a negotiated accord and also survive the test of Senate scrutiny in ratification or other less formal proceedings. For it happens that the legislators who are most responsive to Sen. Jackson's lead in these matters and basically most wary of arms agreements with the Russians are also those legislators whose favor Mr. Nixon will most need if a bill of impeachment is sent over to the Senate from the House. And when you have said that, you will still have noted only a part of the Watergate-related political complications of the current phase of Soviet-American arms negotiations. At least as important a part concerns the Russians' own perception of the President's plight—they have what they doubtless regard as considerable opportunities to exploit it, and they presumably also have reason to wonder whether Mr. Nixon is sufficiently strong or tenured in his presidency to negotiate an agreement of any permanence or standing.

The times, in other words, could hardly be worse. And yet it is also true that both this

country and the Soviet Union are moving toward a number of decision points in their weapons development and deployment that, once passed, could make the subsequent reaching of an accord infinitely more difficult—no matter how much more auspicious the political conditions of the time. In 1972 the United States agreed to a five-year interim accord on offensive weapons that fixed numerical ceilings on what each side could deploy and which gave the Russians numerical advantage over the United States in both land-based and submarine-based missiles. The "trade-off" was America's technological advantage—the fact that the United States was vastly ahead of the Soviet Union in the development of the MIRV technology and thus in the number of deliverable warheads in its own arsenal. The follow-on phase of the negotiation was intended to deal with overall numerical balances and qualitative controls, bringing the two sides into rough equivalence.

However, even as the prospect of expeditiously reaching such an accord has faded—a fact confirmed by Secretary Kissinger in his April 12 remarks—each side has continued to go forward with its missile programs within the terms of the agreement; and there is considerable anxiety in government (not just on the part of Sen. Jackson) that in the absence of a comprehensive follow-on agreement, the Russians will convert their numerical advantage and the distinctive size of some of their ICBMs into a genuine threat by proceeding "to MIRV" their missile force. The Nixon administration response has been the inclusion in the fiscal year 1975 defense budget of funds for starts on new weapons to alter America's own force structure to counter such a threat.

It seems to us that in this particular setting, and given the inhibitions on negotiating a larger settlement at this time, Secretary Kissinger's desire to effect some temporary controls on each side's progress is reasonable and sound. The kind of agreement Sen. Jackson is talking about is equally desirable. But we believe it will be easier to negotiate if it can be negotiated at all once some short-term, time-buying accord to limit continuing expansion of each side's arsenal has been reached. We presume that the extension of the current five-year interim agreement that is under discussion in the administration at the moment would only make sense if it were accompanied by an insistence on putting some mutual limitation in place concerning MIRV deployments. And we presume too that any such move would be viewed as being only a necessary preliminary step to the achievement of a more stable and comprehensive accord.

There is still plenty to argue about in the United States concerning the price America should pay for achieving even such a limited inhibition of Soviet arms progress. And there is at least as much to worry about in relation to the Soviet capacity to exploit Mr. Nixon's predicament or to misunderstand how it bears on the arms control talks. Maybe all this will foreclose the possibility of a time-buying agreement that would make the achievement of a larger accord more likely in the end. We do not think the two are mutually exclusive—on the contrary they strike us as being sequential steps. The trouble is that confidence among politicians and branches of government in Washington is so low and the temptation both here and abroad to exploit the arms dilemma is so high that another opportunity may be missed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Kennedy's Soviet Visit

Sen. Edward Kennedy's visit to the Soviet Union bears all the marks of a pre-election tour designed both to extend a politician's experience and create the image of statesmanship. His hosts picked up their cue and received him as a man who may be the next president of the United States. It was the right response. The Kennedy family still has a magic of its own which contrasts with the present vacuum of American leadership. . . . The disarray of American politics is such that people grope for leadership wherever the light shines brightest, and the Kennedy light still does shine. . . . A great deal will depend on what rival candidates emerge in the coming year. If he does not enter the primaries he risks being overtaken. Perhaps he would not mind. His ambition seems healthily tempered by caution, and realism and a genuine concern for his family. But there is something inextinguishable in the pressures which push a Kennedy towards high office. . . .

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 26, 1899

PHILADELPHIA—An explosion occurred here shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning at Ples's chewing gum factory, in which it is supposed about 400 girls were employed at the time, a number of whom were killed and many more injured. The building was completely wrecked. For over a block from the factory, not a single building escaped damage. All the hospital ambulances of the city were requisitioned for carrying away the dead and the injured.

### Israel's Crisis

At the moment it hardly appears as if the transition from Golda Meir to Yitzhak Rabin means the start of a new chapter in Israel's history. Rabin is faced not only with an emotionally disunited land but also with a divided party which chose him only half-heartedly. In a situation which calls for decisive leadership, he is beginning his efforts to find a new basis for the country's various political groups without having received a clear mandate. The pressures being exerted upon him threaten to push political accents to the right. The trend is clearly toward a tougher external line. There is a great danger that, in his efforts to create a viable parliamentary majority, Rabin will be forced into compromises with demands from extremists inside and outside his party. It is not difficult to foresee the foreign-policy implications which would inevitably result. And along with this, despite the country's grave situation, bitter religious disputes continue unabated, with no reconciliation in view.

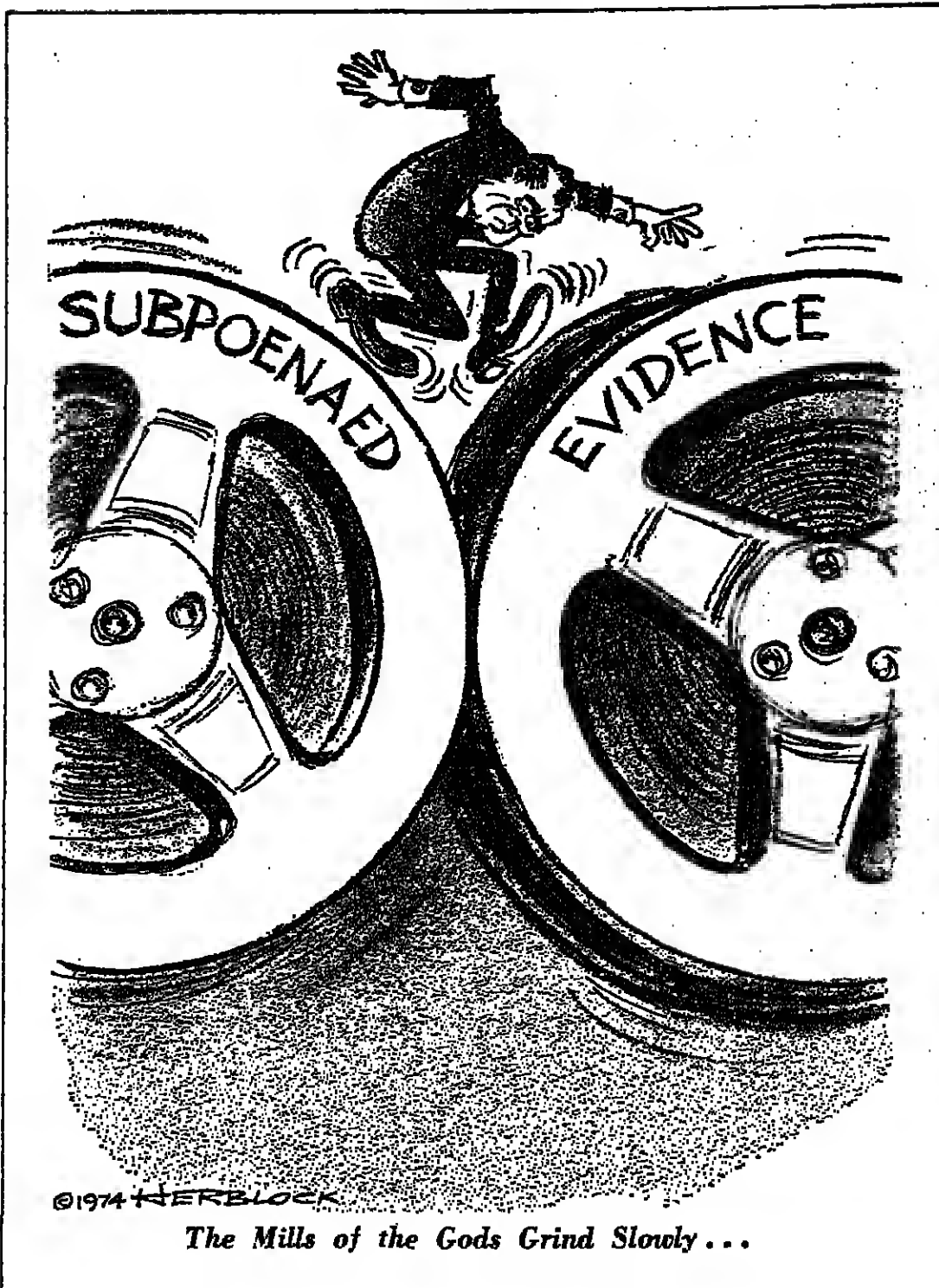
—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

NEW YORK—Passage for England has been engaged for Miss Helen Wills, the 17-year-old national tennis champion of America. She will sail from this city on May 14. Miss Wills will play in the British championship at Wimbledon and then in the Paris Olympia title events. It is also known that the French ace Mlle Suzanne Lenglen will not play at Wimbledon this year because of the grass court. She does intend to play in the hardcourt Olympic event.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 26, 1924

PHILADELPHIA—An explosion occurred here shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning at Ples's chewing gum factory, in which it is supposed about 400 girls were employed at the time, a number of whom were killed and many more injured. The building was completely wrecked. For over a block from the factory, not a single building escaped damage. All the hospital ambulances of the city were requisitioned for carrying away the dead and the injured.



The Mills of the Gods Grind Slowly...

## Bangladesh: The Soviet Presence

By Claire Sterling

DACCA—The new state of Bangladesh having acquired one of the biggest Soviet aid missions in the developing world—a couple of thousand advisers and a program running to nearly \$200 million—it seemed to me a good idea to ask the Russians how they were getting along here. They seemed to like the idea too, and this, through a haze of Armenian cognac, is what I think they were trying to tell me.

My hosts were Anatoli Zverev, who heads their mission, and Boris Koltsov, an embassy economic counselor. Neither looked like an ugly Russian, but both plainly knew how it felt to be called one behind their backs. The Russians may be newer at this game than Americans are, but there isn't much they haven't learned by now about the sorrows as well as joys of handing money out.

One of the things Mr. Zverev felt strongly about, in fact, was the foolishness of actually handing it out. Only a fifth of the Russians' aid is in grants, whereas practically all the \$450 million worth the United States has chipped in has been a gift. Why do you Americans give all this aid away?

You're just making Bangladesh a Baksheesh country. We mustn't treat them like children, Mr. Koltsov added. They ought to be self-reliant.

U.S. Agrees  
They certainly had something there—at this point the State Department heartily agrees with them—but it isn't the sort of thing Bangladeshis like to hear. Though several Soviet projects may be considerably more useful in the long run than our own massive food shipments, long since eaten, the Russians are drawing a lot bigger share of the aid.

Among their projects, Mr. Zverev told me, are a large thermal power station, two radio stations, an electrical equipment plant, 10 modern deep sea fishing trawlers with a grant to train Bangladeshi crews, and a dredging fleet to clear Chittagong port of ships sunk during the war with Pakistan two years ago. This last is an especially noisy one. Mr. Zverev said with something close to a wink, referring to scurrilous rumors here that the Russians are dawdling at the job in Chittagong until they can get away with setting up a naval base there. An even noisier one, which Mr. Zverev didn't happen to mention, is the squadron of MIGs the Russians have sent here, only to keep the planes so jealously guarded by Soviet military advisers that local pilots can't get near them—or so the Bangladeshis say.

to go to Moscow for proper training. Meanwhile, it seems a pity to let all those shrimps go to waste.

Naturally (and predictably) the Bangladeshis don't see it that way. I couldn't tell how much Mr. Zverev and Mr. Koltsov were taking such bad-tempered complaints to heart: They were too diplomatic to go into it. What they did go into at length, though, was the need to get slogging away whatever the hall of bricks, until Bangladesh can finally stand on its own feet. This could take a long time, since Bangladesh is a relatively less developed country by UN standards, meaning it is even poorer than the rest and Mr. Zverev thought there was plenty of room for all of us to pitch in and help.

For one thing, he said the country has promising oil possibilities, and everybody ought to get in there to do some prospecting. All countries should try to find their own energy resources instead of depending on other countries, he explained (though, heaven knows what some of Russia's Arab oil-producing friends would think of that). For another, reserves of natural gas running to several billion cubic meters were discovered here long ago, and are just waiting for somebody to get in there and develop them.

We can supply the drilling equipment, Mr. Zverev went on. But you Americans really ought to take care of the petrochemical side. Your people have a lot of experience in synthetic fibers, fertilizers and plastics, and you have complete equipment for such plants, which the Soviet Union doesn't. We ourselves are buying this equipment from you. So why shouldn't you let the poor Bangladeshis have it?

While Russia expects all developed countries to do their duty towards this godforsaken and Japan especially—its particular homes are pinned on the United States, Mr. Zverev concluded, bearing as he filled my glass.

## Letters

### Anti-Nationalism

It was a pleasure to read Mr. Nixon stating that there must be a renewal of the American sense of mission, sense of patriotism and sense of destiny (NYT, April 19). But the modern problem of an empire is quite different from Greek and Roman times. Today, the aim and sense of mission of any country should be to establish a world government of all the nations, a planetary government in which all the nations should abandon certain rights, exactly like the 50 states of the United States have abandoned their right to declare wars, to print money, etc.

Nationalism is a disease, a virus, which produces war and must be abandoned some day, the sooner the better. Pollution of air, water, land and human minds is a planetary problem and cannot be solved individually. Can you just imagine what it means to see Panama, an entirely artificial nation built by the United States, but not incorporated as a 51st or 52nd state, deciding the fate of the sea relations between the Pacific nations and the Atlantic nations?

JACQUES WEISS.  
Paris.

## The Catastrophists

## Eye-Popping Visions

By William Safire

WASHINGTON. — Immanuel Velikovsky is a catastrophist. Nearing 80, the author of "Worlds in Collision" and "Earth in Upheaval" has for the past generation been setting forth a cataclysmic view of history. His theory is that ancient myths and scripture were reporting fact, not creating epic in recounting earthshaking events or apparent miracles; the Bible and our mythology is mankind's collective memory of events that took place in prehistory.

For example, Velikovsky suggests that the planet Jupiter threw off a chunk of itself which narrowly missed the Earth and collided with Mars, bouncing off to settle in orbit as the planet Venus.

This action of Venus as a kind of celestial pinball did not go unnoticed around 1500 B.C. when Moses led his people out of Egypt (taking that unfortunate left turn away from the off-reserve). The gravitational tug of Venus is what parted the Red Sea, gives this theory, and the fallout of hydrocarbons from the ricocheting planet in the form of carbohydrates were set down in scripture as manna from heaven.

### Up the Wall

The astronomical and historical professions have combined to hoot at Velikovsky; his million-book sales and current campus revival drive conventional stargazers up the wall of space. Scientists who have threatened to boycott his publisher are only now coming to regret their censorious impatience with a curmudgeon.

Velikovsky is of interest because he is a catastrophist whose ideas clash with the establishment of the physical sciences; but over in the realm of the social and political sciences, the catastrophists are firmly in command.

Astronomical catastrophists like Velikovsky look back and fit great cataclysms into their reading of the past; social catastrophists look ahead and project disaster into their readings of the future. Each has a few intriguing facts to go on, and constructs eye-popping visions out of the most speculative extrapolations.

The population catastrophists—a hardy band that has been in business for more than a century—have been saying that a population "explosion" will turn prairies into urban slums. But now a pall of gloom has lowered over these prophets of doom: The American birth rate is dropping, knocking confident predictions of "200 million Americans by the year 2000" into a cocked hat.

Nothing daunted, a new breed of population catastrophists is arising: This mutation extrapolates the dip in the birth rate and sees an end to economic growth; envisions an only-child psychology gripping the nation's

future.

Future catastrophists—exclusive brass ring, rarely held by those who take their seriousness with pessimism, seldom seen by pundits who dash to find long-term trends in short order facts. It is time to see world in a grain of sand, he sometimes all there is in a grain of sand is a grain of sand.

## Affluence and Survival—III

By Anthony Lewis

"merely feeding the growing populations."

In other words, hundreds of millions of other human beings would starve to death while Americans drove their new cars and enjoyed an all-electric future. The scenario assumes a level of American insensitivity and militarism that would make the U.S. discussion of Indochina look like a picnic.

It is in fact geopolitical fantasy to think that American super-affluence could long continue in such a way. Even though our hearts were stone, even though we accepted that Orwellian world, we know by now that neither economically nor militarily can the United States make the whole world conform to its views, much less suffer and die for its ease.

But even in domestic terms the cost of going on up in energy use would be far greater than Lapp lets on. Those 25 million new cars, with old ones flushed out of circulation, would take immense energy and resources to build and still would leave the United States with a transportation system grotesquely inappropriate to the age of scarce oil.

Or, again, consider the cost of shale oil—the cost in energy, not just money. Lapp himself points out that to get one billion barrels of oil from shale—less than 10 percent of anticipated 1985 demand—would require mining and processing 1.7 billion tons of shale and then somehow making the residue go away. That is almost three times the volume of all U.S. coal-mining now.

Or consider the cost of that all-electric future. It would depend in part on strip-mining coal from the Great Plains. If

you dig up Montana, cattle feedlots on grassland would go feedlots and eat grain produced by energy-intensive methods. The coal would have to be processed and moved long distances. It would all take energy.

The key concept, well described by Edward Teller and J. Hans D. Stansbury in the Washington Monthly for March, is net energy gain. On close analysis, great technological wonders produce little net energy. If Americans wanted to risk 1,000 nuclear power plants—and that prospect is widely viewed with apprehension—they might give up surprisingly little energy beyond what went into them in raw materials construction and operation. Flat-tau and Stansbury say the current net nuclear energy yield is only about 10 percent.

Familiar Lesson  
The lesson is the familiar one. There is no such thing as a free lunch. In this century man has used up energy capital accumulated over millions of years. Before long we shall have to start living on income: relying on renewable energy supplies. That will necessarily make conservation our most important principle.

It would be helpful if the American government took symbolic steps toward conservation and equality. But in any event super-affluence for the few is going to be increasingly uncomfortable for both nations and individuals. Nature will push toward a greater consent for the necessities of the many. Of course there will be strains in the American economy and others. But change cannot be avoided and pretending that we can go on as we are will only make the eventual adjustment more painful.

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## KGB Man Sits In

## Kennedy Confers in Moscow With Nine Jewish Activists

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 25 (UPI)—Edward Kennedy left Moscow today after a late-night meeting with nine leading Jewish activists who have been denied permission to emigrate to Israel.

The senator met them in a Moscow apartment. To minimize the offense to his Soviet government hosts, Sen. Kennedy had informed them in advance of his plan to meet the Jews, and a KGB secret policeman even accompanied him to the apartment and sat in on the meeting.

The Jews told the Democratic senator from Massachusetts that "active help from the U.S. is our main protection against further persecution," urging him and Congress to maintain pressure on the Soviet Union to allow from emigration from this country.

Sen. Kennedy said he would do everything he could to help them. At an airport press conference this morning he said he was still supporting the "Jackson amendment" that would deny credits and tariff concessions to the Soviet Union unless it removes all restrictions on the emigration of its citizens.

## No New Revelation

Sen. Kennedy's meeting with the Jews produced no new revelations, but it was an unusual and vivid demonstration of the complicated new relationship between the two superpowers. The spectacle of a prominent American politician being escorted by a KGB man in a government limousine to a meeting with some of the bitterest dissidents in this supposedly totalitarian society would have tested anyone's imagination a few years ago.

Soviet indulgence of Sen. Kennedy's move appears to demonstrate the Kremlin's deep desire to maintain improved relations with the United States, and to resolve the current dispute over emigration which threatens to severely limit the evolution of Soviet-American trade.

A the airport, Sen. Kennedy said he had emphasized the emigration issue with every Soviet official he met during his one-week visit here—a group which included Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Communist party. Sen. Kennedy added that these officials did not indicate any change in their previously stated views on emigration but told him that the only Jews being denied permission to leave the country were those who had access to official secrets.

## Security Grounds

The nine Jews whom Sen. Kennedy met from 11:45 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. today disputed this contention. Alexander Lerner, a cyberneticist with an international reputation at whose apartment the meeting took place, told the senator that the authorities made arbitrary decisions based on "national security," which could not be appealed and were not explained.

Sen. Kennedy declined to give any details of his meeting with the Jewish activists at the airport, but the Jews themselves filled in Western reporters later. Frank Benjamin Levich, a correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, the highest-ranking member of the group, said that Sen. Kennedy's pledge to try to help them was "serious and definite."

Last year, 35,000 Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union. Only a tiny fraction of these were highly trained, and very few were from the major cities of Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad, where a third of Soviet Jews live.

This year, the rate of emigration has fallen about 20 percent. There has been no explanation for the decline.



A LITTLE STREET MUSIC—Members of the Stuckbaroque, a chamber music group, provide a classical interlude at Fifth Avenue and 47th Street in New York City. Passersby tossed coins at the trio—bassoon, flute and oboe.

## Pentagon Chief Plans A-Arms Cuts in Europe

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger is planning on reducing the sizable stockpile of nuclear weapons in Europe as well as cutting back the number of atomic-armed missiles and planes kept on alert.

In the European allies and the Pentagon, according to associates, Mr. Schlesinger has begun pressing the view that the United States has more nuclear weapons in Europe than it can effectively use. He also is known to believe that the United States is in effect encouraging an atomic exchange by keeping so many

planes and missiles on a nuclear alert.

At Mr. Schlesinger's direction, therefore, the Defense Department is headed for the first major revision in its nuclear posture in Europe since it started stationing nuclear weapons there nearly 20 years ago.

The United States has about 7,000 nuclear warheads in Europe—a figure that high-ranking defense officials believe in retrospect was an arbitrary reaction to military and political pressures.

Starting in the mid-1950s, the Eisenhower administration, with the support of Henry Kissinger, then a Harvard professor—came

to the conclusion that tactical nuclear weapons provided a way of offsetting Soviet superiority in military manpower.

This concept found ready support in the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, whose members saw, among other things, greatly expanded production of nuclear weapons, which consume relatively large amounts of fissionable materials as a way of expanding Atomic Energy Commission activities in their home districts.

As analyzed by Mr. Schlesinger, the original military considerations that led to the buildup of nuclear weapons in Europe have been overtaken by events or were based on mistaken assumptions.

## Conventional Manpower

Although some of the allies still cling to the notion, Mr. Schlesinger does not believe that the nuclear shield permits a significant reduction in conventional military manpower. His argument is that large conventional forces are still needed to make an enemy concentrate its forces and thus present a potential target for nuclear weapons.

Mr. Schlesinger also believes that while the nuclear shield remains an essential ingredient in the strategic posture of the Atlantic alliance, it has become increasingly unlikely that either side will resort to nuclear warfare now that the Soviet Union has reached rough nuclear parity with the United States.

His emphasis, therefore, is on trying to prevail upon the European allies to get over their reliance upon the "nuclear crutch" provided by the United States and build up their conventional capability.

Even in event of a resort to nuclear warfare, Mr. Schlesinger is stressing to associates, he does not foresee large-scale use of atomic weapons as likely.

## Leftists, Rightists Hurl Fire Bombs In Rome, Treviso

ROME, April 25 (UPI)—A herd of more than 100 leftist youths, celebrating the anniversary of Italy's liberation by Allied forces in World War II, today attacked the headquarters here of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement with fire bombs. Police halted the attack.

In another fire-bombing, members of the extreme-right Black Order hurled a gasoline bomb at the car of an assistant district attorney in Treviso, police said.

The growing wave of political violence, which politicians say is connected with the forthcoming national referendum on repealing Italy's divorce law, was condemned today by Premier Mariano Rumor, who called for a "general moral revolt" in Italy against violence.

Mr. Rumor, speaking at a rally in Padua, said the bombings were the work of "lunatics" who want to "create a climate of intolerance, which threatens the citizens and constitutes a challenge to the democratic state."

## Mintoff Expects No Troop Shift

GLASGOW, April 25 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta said today that the British government had given him no hint of any change in the status of British forces on Malta.

Mr. Mintoff, who had talks yesterday in London with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary James Callaghan, was today visiting a Clydebank oil-rig yard.

Asked about reports of a possible withdrawal of British forces from Malta, he replied: "We have no problems at all about that. All this was solved a year and a half ago. There is an agreement and I do not think anyone wants to go back on this agreement. Governments do not change agreements all that easily. They change policies but not agreements. I can assure you there was no hint of any change at all."

## Dog Kills Child in U.S.

ISLIP, N. Y., April 25 (AP)—A 6-year-old boy was bitten to death by a neighbor's 106-pound St. Bernard dog as the child played in the home of the pet's owner, the police said. The dog was shot to death by its mistress Virginia Johnson, 28, then it refused to release the boy, Lt. James Calamanna.

## Britain to Delay EEC Application

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Britain's Labor government intends to delay submission of its plans for new and better terms of European Market membership until after the French presidential election next month.

Senior officials disclosed the plan today as 16 ministers joined in a daylong seminar to map the strategy of renegotiation. With Prime Minister Harold Wilson presiding, the government leaders also examined the proposals to be presented to Britain's eight partners in the European Economic Community.

"Our case for better terms relates to everything from agricultural to industrial and foreign policy," an authority explained. "If the proposals are made public, contestants in the French election may feel bound to take a stand for or against them, and this in the end could prejudice the negotiating position of France's new regime."

## Hess Is 80 Today; Family Barred

BERLIN, April 25 (UPI)—The Russians have refused to allow Rudolf Hess to receive a visit from his family on his 80th birthday tomorrow because they feared demonstrations would be held to demand the release of the former Nazi deputy Führer. Western officials said today.

"His son paid him a birthday visit in Spandau Prison last week and his wife has permission to see him next month but their request to visit Hess on his birthday was blocked by the Russians," a Western official said.

He said the Russians thought a birthday visit might be used by Nazi sympathizers to demonstrate outside the prison in the British sector where Hess is serving a life term. The Russians have rejected repeated proposals to grant Hess an amnesty.

## Nationalists Win Easily in S. Africa Vote

By Peter Younghusband

CAPE TOWN, April 25 (UPI)—Premier John Vorster's National party scored its sixth successive victory since World War II in the general election yesterday. The major opposition group, the United party, suffered a crushing setback and South Africa's most liberal voice, the small Progressive party, increased its parliamentary representation to six seats, up from one.

With results from four districts still unknown, the Nationalists had captured 122 seats in the 171-member parliament. It had gained 55.4 percent of the vote by 2.2 million whites. The United party won only 39 seats.

In the last Parliament, in which one seat was vacant, the National party had 118 seats and the United party, 46. In the new Parliament, which has five new seats, the Nationalists are expected to end up with 125, the United party 40 and the Progressives 6.

The National party enforces the policy of apartheid, or separation of races. The United party, led by Sir de Villiers Graaff, stands for a federal structure of black-white power-sharing, with the blacks gaining the power by stages. The Progressive party favors immediate racial equality, except for limitations on voting rights. Its lone member in the old Parliament, Mrs. Helen Suzman, was returned to office with an increased majority over her United party opponent.

## Timing of Election

The internal discussion and squabbling that has rent the United party in recent months—and which certainly had a lot to do with Mr. Vorster's timing of the election—cost it a great deal of support.

It lost seats to both the left and the right to the Progressives and the Nationalists. The results could be the beginning of a breakup of the United party and a greater polarization of political opinion in South Africa.

The Progressive gains could be the start of a new and more direct liberal challenge to the Vorster government.

There is a rapidly emerging liberal body in the United party



HAPPY RETURNS—Mrs. Helen Suzman of the South African Progressive party receiving victory kiss after her re-election. She was the only member of the Progressive party in the last Parliament, now there are six.

which could break away from the conservative element and link up with the Progressive party.

The amalgamation might go even further and open its doors to supporters of the newly formed Democratic party, which splintered away from the National party to the left. Although it failed to gain any seats in yesterday's election, it proved a rallying point for white (enlightened) young Afrikaners who are beginning to find the racist philosophy of their fathers outdated.

## Parliament Investigation

Apart from internal strife, as its left wing battled with its right wing, the United party lost a lot of support because it co-

operated with a McCarthy-style parliamentary committee, the Schlebusch Commission, set up to investigate "subversive" elements and groups among students and religious organizations.

It is extremely likely that Premier Vorster will regard his increased majority as a mandate to carry out further repressive legislation that has been threatened for several months. He has asserted that the legislation is necessary for the security of South Africa.

The legislation is expected to include more limitations on the freedom of the press, increased censorship in general and action against anti-apartheid student and church organizations and personalities.

## MUSIC

## Paris Gets a Spring Festival

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 25 (UPI)—Under the deliberately bland title of Printemps Musical de Paris, one of a modest beginning of six concerts, the French capital has a new festival that may well succeed in occupying a kind of musical no-man's land.

Behind the noncommittal name, this musical spring has an almost evangelical commitment to 20th-century composers, but—under the direction of the musicologist and critic Antoine Goebel—in an open sense that explains the avoidance of such hermetic terms as "contemporary" or "avant-garde" or even "festival" in its prospectus.

And although the concerts offer a fair share of premises, the first two, at the Theatre de la Ville, have launched the enterprise with two large-scale works that occupy a more important place in French musical encyclopedia than in the concert hall or theater.

The concert performance on Monday of Darius Milhaud's "Christophe Colomb" was by itself enough to affirm the validity of this venture. This work, instigated by Max Reinhardt and first produced in 1930 in Berlin, has typically evoked some success everywhere, but in France.

It is one of the most successful of Milhaud's many collaborations with Paul Claudel, although the poet's Catholic symbolism and the sometimes self-indulgent literary aspects of the text give some passing discomfort today. It is not a traditional or narrative opera, but a vast historical and visionary mosaic evoking the explorer's

quest for the Indies in 1492.

This is a veritable Gesamtkunstwerk of a kind, multimedial and multimedial, the Berlin staging was perhaps the first use of film in opera, and Milhaud's poly-tonal score, sometimes expressive, sometimes illustrative, like film music in the best sense, is the fabric that holds it together.

The broadly paced and full-blooded performance under the Belgian conductor Leonie Gies, with the recently formed Orchestre de l'Étoile-Flamande and the French Radio chorus, was more than a satisfactory introduction to the festival. It was a statement and a challenge. Celeste Reizot brought an ethereal presence to Isabella's high-flying aria, while Xavier Deprie was recently musical in the narrator's spoken part, to mention only the principals in the large cast.

"Justus," the biblical drama of Milhaud's "Les Six" colleague Arthur Honegger, was the principal work on the festival's opening program. It has much in common with "Christophe Colomb" in its form and historical-conscious content, but its score does not succeed in disguising its hybrid makeup. Despite an earnest performance under Jacques Baudry with the radio orchestra and the Elisabeth Brasseur Choeur, it came over as decidedly pale and dated.

Operetta, often maligned and scorned but undeniably, is the subject of a lively, colorful, and accessible tale that opened this week at the Bobino music hall in Montmartre. In 24 scenes, under the title of "Il était un fou," it

depicted a man who a capsule of the French, Venetian, and American varieties of the genre, and gave André Laisant an opportunity to trot out more than 100 sumptuous costumes and sets.

If French operetta falls better than the foreign product here, that is only to be expected. There were some delightful scenes, entrained from such works as "The Merry Widow" and "The Bohemian Girl." The production of Roger Cressin, tending to be the composer's favorite interpreter, Huguette Schneider, and the beautiful Helen La Ferrière and the Grand Duchess of Godeville.

Many people, however, temporary, might like Cressin appearing in alternate performances, brought her alluring coloratura to bear on Strauss' "Die Fledermaus," but these and other Venetian selections suffered a certain alienation from being sung in French. American musicals were represented, especially an accessible English one, a melody that traced from "Romeo and Juliet" to "The Lady," although French artists are not really a substitute for a strong, modern Broadway delivery—especially in "West Side Story."

A mixed bag, but all in all a pleasant and amusing and well-sung treat of some music that deserves the best treatment it can get and rarely does.

## THEATER

## Train Station Transformed By Barrault

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 25 (UPI)—The Théâtre d'Orsay, the first major new theater that Paris has had since before the war, has sprung up in a deserted railroad terminal, the Gare d'Orsay.

Though no mainline train has come into the station in the past 40 years, one side of the vast structure, built in 1900, until recently housed a hotel and a large restaurant. When the hotel closed, the building was to be demolished. But the Theatre d'Orsay stepped in and the building, stretching for a block along the left bank of the Seine, has been declared a historic monument. The hotel part will become a museum of turn-of-the-century artworks. The station section has been taken over by Jean-Louis Barrault.

He turned a wing of the station into a theater center, with a suite of offices near the entrance. The 900-seat theater has a wide and deep performing space on the ground floor. A promenade surrounds this main auditorium and beyond it is a bar-restaurant, decorated with sketches of scenic designs and costumes from many of Barrault's productions.

On the second floor is a studio theater for audiences of up to 200. It resembles the Petit Odéon and will be used for experimental plays and poetry readings.

Small Theater After being fired as director of the Odéon during the 1968 "events" in Paris, Barrault had



Jean-Louis Barrault and wife Madeleine Renaud.

only a small theater, the Renardier, at his disposal. It was not suited to the large-scale productions he was planning. So he took over a Moulin Rouge sports arena to present "Rabelais" and "Jarry sur le Buis." Apparently it was Orson Welles who gave Barrault the idea of taking over the Gare d'Orsay—Welles shot some scenes there for his film of Kafka's "Trial."

Two seasons ago Barrault tried out his current version of Claudel's "Le Soulier de Satin" in the station before taking it on tour. This was a rather smothering experience as there was no reason why the production, within the solid framework of the station, had to be under canvas as well. It cut down the seating

space and many had to be turned away on opening night.

Now, Barrault has moved plans from his Renardier repertoire—"Harold in Maugre" with Madeleine Renaud, Barrault's wife, and "Le Soulier de Satin" by Nicholas Eriman—into the Theatre d'Orsay. Also playing is a new production, "Isabella Lomra" by André-Pierre Mandragore.

Madeleine Renaud will soon be selling a series of performances of "Le Soulier de Satin" in the upstairs theater and in June the Theatre d'Orsay will house "The Magic Circus" during its Paris engagement.

Barrault intends to return the Renardier for training actors, for rehearsals, experimental work and visiting foreign companies.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Arlett Cobb and Tiny Grimes will be at the Molière d'Orsay French television center on April 26 at 8:30 p.m. Blues singer King David will give a concert at the American Center on April 26 at 9 p.m.

LONDON—The rock group Sweet Sensation will be at the Rainbow on April 26 at 7:30 p.m. André Williams is appearing at the Royal Albert Hall on April 26 and 27 at 7:30 p.m. Guitarist John Williams and the Mose Allison Trio follow George Melly and Ronnie Scott's for one week on April 26 and French singer Sacha Distel is appearing nightly at the Talk of the Town.

AMSTERDAM—The rock group Ten Years After is at the Concertgebouw on April 26 at midnight.

MUNICH—John Mayall and his group will be at the Circus Krone-Bau on April 26 at 8 p.m.

ZURICH—French singer Georges Moustaki is appearing at the Volkshaus on April 26 at 8 p.m.

Lionel Hampton and his Orchestra are appearing in Amsterdam on April 26 at the Eden Hall at 10:30 p.m. at Frankfurt on April 26 at the Jahrhunderthalle at 8 p.m. and in Geneva on May 2 at the Victoria Hall at 8:30 p.m.

Erol Garner is appearing in Brussels on April 26 at the Philharmonie Palais des Beaux Arts at 8:30 p.m., the following night in Liege at the Conservatoire at 9 p.m. and in Maastricht on April 30 at the Herkulesaal over Resident at 8 p.m.

Bill Coleman will give concerts in the French cities of Reims on

April 26 and Beauvais the following night.

This week's top single records are in Great Britain: "The Cat

Crepe In" by Mudd; and in the United States: "TSOP" by MFSL "The Sound of Philadelphia" by Brother, Father, Sister and Brother.

FRANK VAN DRACLE

## On the Arts Agenda

"Hamlet," a new opera, based on Shakespeare, by the Romanian composer Pascal Beaton, will have its first performance by the Molière Opera under the musical direction of Reynold Goethals with a staging by Marguerite Wallmann and sets and costumes by André Acquart. The cast includes Daniel Barenboim, Andre Eposito, Hella Thelma, Salvador Novoa, Michel Philippe and Marie Verbe. The work will be sung in French. Two performances scheduled for April 26, 23 and March 4, as well as a student matinee April 30.

The 1974-75 Paris Opera season will include five new operatic productions. Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffman" by Georges Frere, conductor; Patrice Chéreau, stage director; Richard Pousch, designer; Mozart's "Don Giovanni" by Georg Solti, August Ederling, Josef Svoboda; Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" by Julius Rudel, conductor; and John Dexter, staging. Gounod's "Faust" (Pierre Jean-Louis Barrault, Jacques Dupont) and Dukas's "Arlene et Barbe Bleue" staged and designed by Dupont. Ten of the 11 productions of the past year will be maintained in the repertoire, and a revival of the 1962 production of Verdi's "Don Carlo" also is planned. Rolf Liebermann, the administrator, also announced ballet plans that call for a new work, "Tristan," choreographed by Glen Tetley in a score by Hans Werner Henze, a

A new ballet, "Le Tour du Monde" choreographed by John Neumeier, will have its first performances May 12 and 13 at the Hamburg State Opera. The ballet is divided into two parts, "The 19th Century" composed and the principal character of their respective parts. "Mr. Neumeier" will have music by Gustav Mahler and "Mrs. Neumeier" will have music by Richard Strauss. The ballet will be conducted by Gustav Eichenbaum. "Schumann" will be music by Schumann, "Fanderson" by Eichenbaum, and "Piano" by Wilhelm Kullmeyer, who also will conduct. Marco Arturo Marelli will design the sets and Silva Stramander the costumes.

## OBITUARY

H.S.H. Marie-Thérèse Princess Hohenberg, T.S.H. Prince Ernst and Princess Patricia Hohenberg, announce with deep regret the death of their beloved father and grandfather Captain George Jarvis WOOD, O.B.E., which occurred at the Polyclinic Hospital, Grace Monaco, on 17th April 1974, in his 87th year. Interment in family tomb at Radmer, Steiermark, Austria.







## Big U.S. Trade Deficit Is Foreseen by Bank

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today that a likely sharp decline in the values of agricultural exports and the sharp rise in oil imports "could move the U.S. trade balance into sizable deficit."

Morgan said in the latest edition of its World Financial Markets that while agricultural exports ran at a \$22-billion annual rate, seasonally adjusted, in January-February 1974, against an annual \$13.5 billion in the same 1973 period, volume rose by only 7 percent. Thus, the bank said, higher prices accounted for virtually all the export gain between the two periods.

But, it added, cash prices for most major agricultural commodities have fallen substantially in recent weeks, and the weighted-average cash prices for U.S. agricultural export commodities in mid-April were nearly 17 percent below the February average level.

Morgan said that the mid-April average level of cash prices was only slightly above the level for the whole of 1973. However, it noted that many observers expect further declines in the price of grains and other agricultural commodities because of record crops in the United States this year.

So, it said, "given the possibility of at least some further decline in... prices from mid-April levels, and a modest drop in the volume of shipments from recent levels... the value of agricultural exports over the next year or so (could run at) an

annual rate of perhaps \$16 billion to \$18 billion."

Noting that the cost of imported crude oil into the United States was "principally a function of posted prices," Morgan said February 1974 imports were valued at an annual rate of about \$18.5 billion.

Given the lifting of the oil embargo and other domestic production and consumption possibilities, it said U.S. oil imports in 1974 "may well range between \$20 billion and \$22 billion, compared with less than \$9 billion in 1973."

Morgan said that some further increase in the oil import bill could occur during 1975, unless there was a sizable drop in crude prices.

It said the effects of changes in relative price competitiveness, resulting from recent exchange rate changes—which have been masked by tight supply conditions—and indications that some foreign producers are mounting strong export drives were among other reasons for being cautious on the U.S. trade outlook.

However, it stressed that the trade balance was only one factor affecting the dollar's exchange rate, noting that net invisible transactions for instance moved to a \$2.4-billion surplus in 1973 from a \$1.4-billion deficit in 1972.

Even more important for the dollar's exchange rate are net capital flows, which can be significantly influenced by Federal Reserve policy, Morgan said.



TREND SETTER—Richard Kattel, head of Citizens & Southern National Bank, which is currently leading the U.S. banking industry to a higher prime interest rate. Last week the bank became the first to set a record 10.5 percent loan rate and yesterday, with that rate now generalized, it moved the rate to 10.75 percent.

### Inflation Worries Senate Democrats

## Extended Wage-Price Curbs Sought in U.S.

By Edward Cowan  
WASHINGTON, April 25 (N.Y.T.).—Senate Democrats, in a change of heart that reflected mounting anxiety about inflation

and about its effect on the November elections, voted yesterday for limited extension of wage-price controls authority.

The voice vote in the Senate Democratic caucus set the stage for a formal legislative maneuver on the Senate floor before the scheduled midnight April 30 expiration of all price-wage controls authority except for petroleum.

Political strategists said that if the Senate approved an extension, and that seemed to be a distinct possibility now, House Democrats would be emboldened to do likewise despite the firm opposition of organized labor.

Although fewer than half the 56 Democratic senators were present when the vote was taken, the outcome was regarded as evidence of spreading sentiment in Congress of the need to "do something" about inflation.

While the caucus was under way, John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, told reporters that he expected a faster rate of inflation in the balance of 1974 than did the administration or most private analysts.

If all remaining controls lapse at midnight next, Tuesday, Mr.

Dunlop said, "there will be significant price increases in steel and copper." Hospital charges, he said, would climb at an annual rate of 17 percent, as against roughly 9 to 10 percent if needed care is kept controlled.

Other government officials report that sentiment is rising among construction unions for continuation of some kind of stabilization program. The union leaders are said to fear a return to "chaotic bargaining" and loss of jobs to nonunion workers.

### French Prices Rise

PARIS, April 25 (Reuters).—France's retail price index rose 1.2 percent in March, compared with the rise of 1.3 percent in February and 1.7 percent in January, the National Statistical Institute said today. This brings the index to 130.6 percent 1970 equals 100, a 1.2 percent rise over the previous 12 months, it noted.

## Fed Tightens Monetary Screws

By Hobart Rowan

WASHINGTON, April 25 (W.P.).—The Federal Reserve Board yesterday raised the discount rate to 8 percent, the highest since 1965, and required member banks to pay to borrow money from the Fed—a record 8 percent. The move is that the higher rate will cut borrowing, reduce bank loans, combat inflation and help cool off the economy.

In a terse statement, the seven-member board said it had acted "in the light of a recent rapid rise in money and bank credit, and in recognition of increases that have occurred in other short-term interest rates."

The board added a single sentence: "The problem of inflation continues to be serious." In response to questions, a spokesman said the board had voted the increase unanimously.

Fed chairman Arthur Burns has recently been emphasizing the Fed would take a strong anti-inflation policy, and stick to it, regardless of the consequences. Just Monday, he told reporters there should be "no mistake" about the Fed's determination to follow a monetary policy tight enough to control inflation, even if that policy had severe implications for the housing industry.

But critics, including many Democratic congressmen, say that the Fed may worsen the recessionary trend in the economy without curbing inflation.

### Cost Seen Unjustified

In a telephone interview yesterday, former Economic Council chairman Walter Heller, now professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, said that the price that the economy will pay in terms of lost jobs and lost production because of the Fed's overall policy "is more than can be justified by what tight money can accomplish."

The Fed's point of view is that there has been a "veritable explosion" in business loans by banks, despite the increase in bank lending rates to 10 1/4 and 10 1/2 percent for their best customers. The expansion in bank loans has been made possible, however, by the willingness of the Fed to allow the money supply to increase at a fair level.

On Monday, Mr. Burns acknowledged that the Fed might have been too generous in its policy relating to money supply growth.

The upward ratcheting of the

### But Critics Fear Trend to Slump

discount rate, some observers feel may mark the beginning of a new Fed policy, in which the board will try to sharply cut the supply of money, as well as boosting its price in terms of interest rates.

Such a "crunch" in terms of money availability has applied

to the economy in 1910—and the result was a recession. Until now, the Fed has tried to avoid repeating that performance.

But Mr. Burns is known to be completely convinced that inflation is a bigger concern for the economy than a recession. Publicly, he has the support of the Nixon administration, although there are signs that some officials are worried that the high interest rate policies could abort chances for a second-half recovery.

## Nixon's Economic Pep Talk Is Coolly Received on Wall St.

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters).—Investors took almost no notice of an optimistic forecast on the economy by President Nixon today and prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell for the 15th consecutive session.

Mr. Nixon told a gathering in Jackson, Miss., that the U.S. economy would improve later this year and that 1976 would be

the most prosperous year ever for the American people. However, Wall Street hardly batted an eye. What most concerns investors is the belief that inflation still is running out of control and the uncertainty of where interest rates will top out.

For a short while around midnight the market appeared to be on the recovery trail. But the selling resumed quickly after it was announced that Citizens & Southern National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., had raised its prime interest rate again by 1/4 point to 10 3/4 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.69 points to 277.69. It tumbled a total of 26.30 points in the two previous sessions.

About 1,140 issues declined to 320 advances, while volume totaled 15.87 million shares compared with 16.01 million yesterday.

Manuscript Electric, the most active stock, dipped 3 1/2 to 15 7/8 on over 430,000 shares. Big-block trading accounted for the bulk of the volume.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1 1/2 to 33.24.

### Markets Closed

The Paris stock exchange remained closed yesterday as a pay dispute continued. Bourse sources said that trading was likely to remain suspended at least until May 2.

Markets in Italy and Australia were closed yesterday for holidays.

## Euro-Money Pool Grows

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters).—The Eurocurrency pool reached \$30 billion at the end of the first 1974 quarter, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today.

Morgan said preliminary figures showed the net size of the Eurocurrency pool at the end of the quarter—adjusted to exclude the double-counting which results from interbank redepositing—has increased to at least \$15 billion. The bank said the gross size of the market at the end of 1973 was about \$30 billion and the net size was \$15 billion, up from \$19.5 billion and \$10.5 billion respectively at the end of 1972.

Morgan said a "sizeable portion" of the revenues of oil exporting countries, in excess of current spending requirements, is apparently being invested initially in the Eurocurrency market.

Meanwhile many oil importing countries—particularly those which expect a large current account deficit this year (because of higher oil costs)—have acted quickly to arrange medium and long-term Eurocurrency bank credit facilities, Morgan said.

So far this year publicly announced borrowings total \$12 billion, compared with about \$21.5 billion in the whole of 1973, it said.

The removal or easing of capital controls by a number of countries has increased the potential for capital flows between national and international markets, and increases prospects for the continued rapid expansion of the Eurocurrency market, Morgan said.

Morgan said the dollar component of the Eurocurrency pool increased to \$21.5 billion, or net \$10 billion at the end of 1973, but that the dollar's "market share" had fallen to 72 percent against about 88 percent in the late 1960s.

## Even Experts Can't Agree On the Causes of Inflation

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP-DJ).—High world inflation rates are confounding economists, who cannot agree on an explanation for the price rises—or even a single collection of explanations.

Some analysts argue that the price explosion in the United States stems in part from the economic distortions created by wage-price controls, but others are more disturbed by the current rush to dispose of those same controls.

Many economists seem to think that most of the problem is explained by last year's poor harvests in parts of the world and by the Arab nations' oil-price increases. Other analysts think that such special factors do not explain more than a small part of last year's price rise, and explain none of the underlying problem.

The underlying problem? Some economists think that it is "the power of unions to push wages ever higher, while others pin the blame on business pressure for ever higher prices. But neither theory explains why wages and prices rise much faster at some times than they do at others."

## Company Reports

Amerasia Hess			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	883.2	405.2	
Profits (millions)	49.85	36.71	
Per Share (diluted)	1.33	0.99	

American Brands			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	760.3	721.8	
Profits (millions)	35.58	29.92	
Per Share	1.35	1.10	

Consolidated Foods			
Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	565.9	493.4	
Profits (millions)	15.8	15.1	
Per Share	0.54	0.51	

Lykes-Yongeloyne			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,687.5	1,463.1	
Profits (millions)	54.6	54.4	
Per Share	1.88	1.28	

Continental Oil			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,513.6	931.2	
Profits (millions)	109.15	47.48	
Per Share	2.16	0.94	

Crane			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	267.9	214.9	
Profits (millions)	7.13	2.85	
Per Share	1.40	0.90	

Delta Airlines			
Third Q. Mar. 31	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	314.5	267.2	
Profits (millions)	31.3	13.9	
Per Share	1.07	0.70	

McCrory			
Year (Jan. 31)	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,424.1	1,236.8	
Profits (millions)	1.60	17.51	
Per Share	0.09	4.15	

Philip Morris			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	643.6	570.6	
Profits (millions)	37.73	32.30	
Per Share	1.36	1.18	

Standard Brands			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	398.6	321.8	
Profits (millions)	12.20	11.10	
Per Share	0.89	0.81	

Teletype			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	405.4	334.5	
Profits (millions)	19.93	14.43	
Per Share	0.81	0.63	

UAL			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	522.2	442.2	
Profits (millions)	10.0	9.55	
Per Share	0.40	0.44	

Martin Marietta			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	272.3	248.2	
Profits (millions)	14.15	6.72	
Per Share	0.65	0.29	

Deere & Co.			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	272.3	248.2	
Profits (millions)	14.15	6.72	
Per Share	0.65	0.29	

### Final Announcement

## TAX HAVENS AND ANTI-AVOIDANCE LAWS

Program sponsored by  
THE INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEARNING  
PORTFOLIO & FUND GUIDE INTERNATIONAL  
AND TAX HAVEN REVIEW

### PROGRAM

MONDAY 6th MAY  
9.30 a.m. — 1.00 p.m.

HOW TAX HAVENS ARE USED

TUESDAY 7th MAY  
9.30 a.m. — 1.00 p.m.

SURVEY OF TAX HAVENS

OF THE WORLD

WEDNESDAY 8th MAY  
9.30 a.m. — 1.00 p.m.

HOW NONRESIDENT ALIENS AND

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS USE

TAX HAVENS TO INVEST

ALL program afternoons (2.30 p.m. — 5.30 p.m.) devoted to SEMINARS on specific jurisdictions.

PARIS  
6, 7 & 8 May, 1974

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Co-Chairman

Marshall J. Langer — Roy A. Povell

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\*Free sample copy upon request

### London

Rum and Tonic. Bacardi adds a Caribbean twist to the drink that built the British Empire.

### Mexico City

Margarita. A salty lady you won't mind being seen with.

### Bermuda

With ginger ale. Sparkling way to dry off at a posh resort.

### New York

Screwdriver. Bacardi and orange juice really works.

### Monte Carlo

Rickey. No limits to the cooling power of Bacardi and club soda.

### Sydney

With Cola. Really goes down down under, as everywhere. The world's most popular mixed drink.

### Montreal

Bloody Mary. Adds sauce to tomato juice.

### San Juan

Planter's Punch. Long, tall way to win a round with the heat.

### Rio de Janeiro

Daiquiri. The original was made with Bacardi, the best still are.

### Paris

Since Bacardi rum is now also available in France, many of the world's great drinks can now be made without leaving the country.

For a free Recipe Book, write to Bacardi rum, Box 720, Hamilton, Bermuda.



# Bacardi takes you anywhere.

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- DEVELOPMENT LOANS
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- MORTGAGES
- COMPANY MANAGEMENT
- PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

BUSINESS OFFICE  
1, FLORISSANT

## GENEVA

BRUNNEN, GERMANY, NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_



## Trading

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## Euro Is Worth...

April 25, 1974  
calculated by the Luxembourg Stock  
Exchange. The Euro was today worth:

	1974	1973
Belgium	4.2500	4.2500
France	4.2500	4.2500
Germany	4.2500	4.2500
Italy	4.2500	4.2500
Netherlands	4.2500	4.2500
Spain	4.2500	4.2500
UK	4.2500	4.2500

## European Gold Markets

April 25, 1974  
Open Close N.Y.  
London 127.00 126.00  
Paris 127.00 126.00  
U.S. dollars per ounce

## International Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	April 25, 1974	April 24, 1974
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

	April 25, 1974	April 24, 1974
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

	April 25, 1974	April 24, 1974
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 25, 1974  
Open Close N.Y.  
London 127.00 126.00  
Paris 127.00 126.00  
U.S. dollars per ounce

## European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies

	April 25, 1974	April 24, 1974
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000

## Brussels

	April 25, 1974	April 24, 1974
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000

## Thursday's New Highs and Lows

	April 25, 1974	April 24, 1974
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000

## NEW YORK, April 25—Cash

prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

	April 25, 1974	April 24, 1974
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000

## Tokyo Exchange

	April 25, 1974	April 24, 1974
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000

## Market Summary

	April 25, 1974	April 24, 1974
London 100	1.0000	1.0000
Paris 100	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt 100	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva 100	1.0000	1.0000
Basel 100	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich 100	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam 100	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels 100	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm 100	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen 100	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki 100	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Osaka 100	1.0000	1.0000
Manila 100	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay 100	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta 100	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon 100	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo 100	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore 100	1.0000	1.0000

## Dow Jones Averages

15 Oil	79.35	80.37	77.24
65 Oil	255.77	257.29	252.81
<b>Standard &amp; Poor's</b>			
425 Industrials	High	Low	
15 Railroads	101.20	99.60	99.60
60 Utilities	101.70	100.00	100.00
500 Stocks	101.70	100.00	100.00
<b>NYSE Index</b>			
Composite	High	Low	
Industrials	47.46	47.34	47.34
Transportation	37.42	37.42	37.42
Utilities	31.11	31.01	31.01
Finance	50.45	50.00	50.00
<b>Odd-Lot Trading</b>			
	Shares	Buy	
April 24	284,594	284,594	
April 23	284,594	284,594	
April 22	281,935	281,935	
April 19	196,008	196,008	
April 18	212,000	212,000	
April 17	242,000	242,000	
*These totals are incured			
figures.			







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2-Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the following table are annual disbursements based on the year 1970. Dividends are paid in cash, except where stock dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

1-Annual rate of dividend. 2-Annual cash stock dividend. 3-Annual stock dividend. 4-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. 5-Declared or paid after stock dividend. 6-Still up. 7-Declared or paid this year. 8-When the company has a dividend in the year. 9-Issue >= paid this year. 10-Dividend omitted. 11-Determined by the company. 12-Not determined. 13-Not declared or paid in preceding 12 months. 14-Stock dividend. 15-Cash in stock in preceding 12 months. 16-Estimated cash value. 17-Not determined. 18-Not determined.

1a-Called. 1b-EV dividend. 1c-EV dividend and sale in full. 1d-E distribution. 1e-E rights. 1f-Without EV. 1g-Without EV. 1h-Without EV. 1i-Without EV. 1j-Without EV. 1k-When issued. 1l-Not. 1m-Not. 1n-Not. 1o-Not. 1p-Not. 1q-Not. 1r-Not. 1s-Not. 1t-Not. 1u-Not. 1v-Not. 1w-Not. 1x-Not. 1y-Not. 1z-Not.

vi-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized or under bankruptcy, or if securities assumed by a receiver. 1-Foreign issue subject to interest equalization. 2-Not. 3-Not. 4-Not. 5-Not. 6-Not. 7-Not. 8-Not. 9-Not. 10-Not. 11-Not. 12-Not. 13-Not. 14-Not. 15-Not. 16-Not. 17-Not. 18-Not. 19-Not. 20-Not. 21-Not. 22-Not. 23-Not. 24-Not. 25-Not. 26-Not. 27-Not. 28-Not. 29-Not. 30-Not. 31-Not. 32-Not. 33-Not. 34-Not. 35-Not. 36-Not. 37-Not. 38-Not. 39-Not. 40-Not. 41-Not. 42-Not. 43-Not. 44-Not. 45-Not. 46-Not. 47-Not. 48-Not. 49-Not. 50-Not. 51-Not. 52-Not. 53-Not. 54-Not. 55-Not. 56-Not. 57-Not. 58-Not. 59-Not. 60-Not. 61-Not. 62-Not. 63-Not. 64-Not. 65-Not. 66-Not. 67-Not. 68-Not. 69-Not. 70-Not. 71-Not. 72-Not. 73-Not. 74-Not. 75-Not. 76-Not. 77-Not. 78-Not. 79-Not. 80-Not. 81-Not. 82-Not. 83-Not. 84-Not. 85-Not. 86-Not. 87-Not. 88-Not. 89-Not. 90-Not. 91-Not. 92-Not. 93-Not. 94-Not. 95-Not. 96-Not. 97-Not. 98-Not. 99-Not. 100-Not.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 75 per cent or more has been paid the year's dividend is shown as 100%.

## (Continued from Back Page)

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## Defeat Knicks, 105-94

## Celtics Win NBA East Title

By Thomas Rogers

BOSTON, April 25 (UPI).—The Celtics, who have been an erratic team throughout the National Basketball Association season, saved their worst for last night, suffering a virtually complete offensive breakdown in the first six minutes of the final quarter as they were trampled by the Boston Celtics, 105-94.

The Celtics' victory gave them the championship of the Eastern Conference, 4-1, in the best-of-seven-game playoff series.

The Celtics will now play the Milwaukee Bucks for the league championship in a series starting on Sunday in Milwaukee. During the regular season, the teams split four games.

The Knicks bowed out after three evenly played quarters, with the Celtics holding an 80-79 advantage at the end of the third. Boston, which had scored the final three points of the third quarter to bring about the game's 58th lead change, made sure there was no 29th.

With John Havlicek and Dave Cowens scoring all the points, the Celtics ran off 8 straight before

Phil Jackson picked up New York's first points on a pair of free throws four minutes 55 seconds into the period. Cowens and Havlicek scored six more for a 94-81 Boston lead with 5:49 left in the game and the Knicks had still not scored a field goal in the last quarter.

Bill Bradley finally broke through with a jumper from the top of the key—but it was too late. The Celtics led by 11 points, 94-83, with 5:39 to play, and they managed to hold that margin to the end.

## Driving Force

Havlicek and Cowens, Boston's superstars, were the driving force behind the triumph. The slender Havlicek led the scorers with 33 points. He hit 14 of 22 shots from the floor and five of five free throws. Ten of his points came in the final quarter when Boston was nailing down the triumph.

Cowens burst out dynamically in the final 10 minutes, scoring 14 of his 19 points and taking charge of the rebounding.

The Knicks, riding some fine shooting by Walt Frazier and

Phil Jackson, had posted a 55-45 lead at the half. At that point, Frazier had 14 of his 23 points and Jackson 14 of his total of 27.

But after Jackson opened the third quarter with a jumper from the left of the key, he gave New York its greatest margin, at 54-45, the Celtics fought their way back into the game.

A run of 6 points started it, then another streak of 4 lifted Boston to a 61-59 advantage with 7:34 to go in the quarter. With Frazier and Bradley scoring most of the scoring for the Knicks and Don Nelson and Havlicek arranging for Boston, the lead changed hands nine times until Bradley hit from the top of the key to put the Knicks on top 72-71, with 2:51 left in the period.

Cowens, who had been on the bench all of the third quarter with four personal fouls, entered with 5:38 remaining in the quarter. He put together a pair of 2-point plays on hooks from the lane over John Givens to erase a 77-72 lead the Knicks had held until 1:23 remaining. The center drove Givens' fifth personal foul and put Boston ahead 80-79, with 5:09 seconds to go in the third period.

Then came the Boston defense in the first six minutes of the final period, which blew the Knicks out of the game and out of the playoffs.

"We won it from a great basketball team," coach Tom Heinsohn said. "But it took a super team to beat them. We've had a great rivalry for the last three years. I'm sure they would have liked to play up with a completely healthy team, but we felt that way, too, last season when Havlicek was hurt."

## Astros 3, Cardinals 4

At St. Louis, pitcher Dave Rennie hit a two-run home run and Tommy Helms drove in four runs, leading Houston to a 9-4 victory over the Cardinals.

## Rangers 3, Red Sox 1

In the American League, at Arlington, Texas, a misplayed pop-up to center in the seventh inning resulted in a two-run double for Len Randle that gave the Rangers a 3-1 victory over Boston and helped Ferguson Jenkins to his fourth victory of the season.

The fluke double was one of only six hits given up by Reggie Cleveland, now 1-2. Four of the hits did not get out of the infield.

Jenkins, now 4-1, went the distance for the fifth time, allowing six hits, walking one and striking out four.

## Tigers 8, Twins 4

At Detroit, reserve catcher Jerry Mizes and Aurelio Rodriguez each hit two-run triples, helping the Tigers score three runs each in the sixth and seventh innings to defeat Minnesota, 8-4.

John Hiller continued his phenomenal pitching, getting his first save of the season by going the last 2-1/3 innings to help Joe Coleman raise his record to 3-1.

## White Sox 7, Brewers 2

At Chicago, Wilbur Wood tossed Milwaukee for six innings with his knuckleball and reliever Terry Frazier intimidated them with his fastball for the final three, pitching the White Sox to a 7-2 triumph.

## Orioles 4, Angels 3

At Baltimore, Don Baylor doubled home the winning run in the eighth inning and reliever Bob Reynolds choked off a California uprising in the ninth, protecting the Orioles' 4-3 triumph.

## Thursday

## Royals' 2-Hitter Halts Yankees, 6-1

NEW YORK, April 25 (UPI).—Paul Splittorff and Doug Bird combined on a two-hitter today and veteran Vada Pinson drove home a pair of runs to spark the Kansas City Royals to a 6-1 victory over the New York Yankees.

After yielding a single to Elliott Maddox in the second inning, Splittorff 12-1 retired 13 straight batters until Lou Piniella drilled a double to deep center to lead off the seventh. Piniella later scored the lone Yankee run on an infield grounder and Thurman Munson's sacrifice fly.

## Major League Standings

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	9	2	.818	—
Philadelphia	8	3	.727	1 1/2
St. Louis	6	5	.545	3 1/2
Chicago	6	7	.462	4 1/2
Pittsburgh	3	11	.214	7 1/2

## Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	12	5	.706	—
Houston	11	7	.612	1 1/2
Cincinnati	9	7	.563	3 1/2
San Francisco	9	8	.529	4 1/2
Atlanta	6	12	.333	7 1/2

## Wednesday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	—
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000	—
Atlanta	0	1	.000	—
San Diego	0	1	.000	—
Los Angeles	0	1	.000	—
Philadelphia	0	1	.000	—
St. Louis	0	1	.000	—
Chicago	0	1	.000	—
Houston	0	1	.000	—
San Francisco	0	1	.000	—

## Thursday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	1	0	1.000	—
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000	—
Atlanta	0	1	.000	—
San Diego	0	1	.000	—
Los Angeles	0	1	.000	—
Philadelphia	0	1	.000	—
St. Louis	0	1	.000	—
Chicago	0	1	.000	—
Houston	0	1	.000	—
San Francisco	0	1	.000	—

## Friday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	2	0	1.000	—
Pittsburgh	1	0	.500	—
Atlanta	1	0	.500	—
San Diego	1	0	.500	—
Los Angeles	1	0	.500	—
Philadelphia	1	0	.500	—
St. Louis	1	0	.500	—
Chicago	1	0	.500	—
Houston	1	0	.500	—
San Francisco	1	0	.500	—

## Saturday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	3	0	1.000	—
Pittsburgh	2	0	.667	—
Atlanta	2	0	.667	—
San Diego	2	0	.667	—
Los Angeles	2	0	.667	—
Philadelphia	2	0	.667	—
St. Louis	2	0	.667	—
Chicago	2	0	.667	—
Houston	2	0	.667	—
San Francisco	2	0	.667	—

## Sunday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	4	0	1.000	—
Pittsburgh	3	0	.750	—
Atlanta	3	0	.750	—
San Diego	3	0	.750	—
Los Angeles	3	0	.750	—
Philadelphia	3	0	.750	—
St. Louis	3	0	.750	—
Chicago	3	0	.750	—
Houston	3	0	.750	—
San Francisco	3	0	.750	—

## Monday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	5	0	1.000	—
Pittsburgh	4	0	.800	—
Atlanta	4	0	.800	—
San Diego	4	0	.800	—
Los Angeles	4	0	.800	—
Philadelphia	4	0	.800	—
St. Louis	4	0	.800	—
Chicago	4	0	.800	—
Houston	4	0	.800	—
San Francisco	4	0	.800	—

## Tuesday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	6	0	1.000	—
Pittsburgh	5	0	.833	—
Atlanta	5	0	.833	—
San Diego	5	0	.833	—
Los Angeles	5	0	.833	—
Philadelphia	5	0	.833	—
St. Louis	5	0	.833	—
Chicago	5	0	.833	—
Houston	5	0	.833	—
San Francisco	5	0	.833	—

## In Hockey, Violence Often Is Plus Factor

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, April 25 (UPI).—In the medieval wars known as the Stanley Cup playoffs, saints and dragons are interchangeable, depending on the locale.

Perhaps the most popular example of this theme is Dave Schultz of the Philadelphia Flyers, a team of saints or dragons. During the recent National Hockey League season, Dave Schultz served a record 343 minutes in penalties, which is more time than some Watergate violators have served. In the current playoffs he has been sentenced for 43 minutes.

Dave Schultz thrives on spontaneous combustion. In the City of Brotherly Love he had been canonized for it. But when the Flyers made it to Madison Square Garden tonight for the resumption of their semifinal series with the New York Rangers, the perspective of the spectators for Schultz in the playoffs.

"It's always a little tougher on the road," he acknowledges. "Out of my 343 minutes this season, I think I got 250 on the road. We know the Rangers are going to be hitting us in their building, but we've accepted every challenge."

In respect, Dave Schultz is a handsome, 24-year-old left wing with fiery gray eyes, a blond mustache, curly brown hair, a quick smile and a hardy air on his chest. But when he is in his Flyer uniform, he is not in respect. Most of the time he is a warrior. And unlike many reputed hockey ruffians his fortune does not

disappear when he is performing in another team's arena. That's what the Flyers coach, Fred Shero, likes best about him.

"So many guys in this league are tough only in their own rink," Shero has said. "Dave Schultz gave us courage on the road. You can't measure the value of a man like that."

Perhaps not, but one measure is the Flyers' record. In their seventh season as one of the NHL's expansion teams, they finished first in the West Division and they currently are undefeated in the playoff games. They have several artists. Bobby Clarke, the diabetic center, is their choreographer. Bernie Parent, the cerebral goaltender, is their dramatist.

## Notorious Performers

They have several other notorious performers, too, such as Andre (Moose) Dupont, Don "Big Bird" Salemi and Bob "Mad Dog" Kelly, who contributed to a team record of 1,500 minutes in penalties this season. 602 more than the runner-up. But in hockey, mass violence often is a plus factor. When a team is that rough, it gets away with as many, if not more, infractions than it is penalized for. The referee isn't going to disrupt the game by calling everything. And often when a Flyer is penalized, an opponent is, too.

"I usually take somebody with me," Schultz says, "and then it's all even out there." Another aspect of his reputation is that he's a bodyguard for smaller teammates.

"They usually don't say anything, but I can tell they appreciate it," he says. "But one time when Wayne Hillman was hit, he told me, 'Schultz, I've been around this league a long time, but you're the best I've ever seen.' That really made me feel good."

But his reputation can be a chore because opposing players are so afraid of him.

"If the other guy is going to fight," he says, "I'm going to be ready before he is. I never like to go looking for a fight. I like to let them happen. You kind of can see it's going to happen. But the other guy is usually more ready than I am when it starts. And the other guy wins sometimes. I've lost a lot of them."

When a team is that rough, it gets away with as many, if not more, infractions than it is penalized for.

## Alfas Sweep Top 3 Places in Monza Auto Race



The Alfa of Arturo Merzario and Mario Andretti is first at the Monza finish line.

## Laver Advances in Denver Tennis Classic

DENVER, April 25 (UPI).—Second-seeded Rod Laver of Australia overcame an opening set slump yesterday to save a berth in the quarterfinals with a 4-6, 6-1, 6-4 victory over Italian Antonio Zugarelli in the \$50,000 United Bank of Denver Tennis Classic.

In other second-round matches, fifth-seeded Eddie Dibbs of the United States beat Argentina's Guillermo Vilas, 6-3, 7-6; South

African Ray Moore knocked off American Tim Leonard, 2-6, 7-6, 6-2; and American Paul Gerken, who beat third-seeded Bjorn Borg in the first round, stopped fellow American Tom Edgett, 6-2, 6-1.

Sixth-seeded Prince Tanner of the United States, beat Hutton Rahm of Pakistan, 6-2, 6-1, and fourth-seeded Mark Cox of Britain beat the defending tournament champion, Ossi Parun of New Zealand, 7-6, 6-2.

## Newcombe Victorious

ST. LOUIS, April 25 (UPI).—Top-seeded John Newcombe of Australia defeated British teenager Buster Mottram, 6-3, 6-2, in the second round of the \$50,000 Holton Tennis Classic yesterday.

Newcombe, who upset sixth-seeded Paul Ramirez of Mexico earlier in the day

Newcombe won all but 13 points in his nine services in a match that took just 46 minutes. Newcombe is seeking his fifth championship in seven Blue Group meets.

Also advancing in the quarterfinals was third-seeded Alex Altrett of the Soviet Union, who edged Jaime Filol of Sanlúcar, 6-4, 6-4. Newcombe ran off three straight games to take the first set, and took the second set after Filol sprained his ankle with the contest tied, 2-2.

El-Shafci beat Ramirez, 6-3, 6-4, with a bombier service and a two-fisted backhand. El-Shafci broke service in the third and ninth games of the first set and took the match with a service break in the 10th game of the second set.

Earlier, Dick Crealy of Australia beat Zejko Franulovic of Yugoslavia, 6-1, 7-5.

## Ferrari Out

Experts had predicted the 10 manufacturers' races would shake up as a duel between the Alfa Romeo and the Alfa this season. Ferrari, which won at Monza last year and came in second in the series, isn't competing this season.

The Alfa's stiffest competition today came from the Maserati team of Frenchmen Jean-Pierre Jarier and Jean-Pierre Beltoise.

The lead save-severed between Merzario and Jarier from the 25th to the 65th lap, when the Maserati broke down on a curve and Jarier had to walk back to the pits.

Both Merzario and Andretti are former Ferrari drivers.

Andretti, 31, won for Ferrari last year at Daytona, Sebring, Brands Hatch and Watkins Glen. Merzario, 30, won the 1,000-kilometer race of Spa and the Targa Florio in Sicily in a Ferrari in 1972 and last year raced for Iso-Marlboro.

The next manufacturers' event is the Spa race in Belgium on May 5. The season winds up Oct. 20 at Buenos Aires.

## Harraway Seen Ditching NFL For Million-Dollar Contract

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI).—Redskins fullback Charles Harraway is leaning toward what his attorney calls "a fantastic opportunity" offered by the Birmingham (Ala.) Americans of the World Football League. His annual salary would be more than quadrupled, to \$200,000-plus.

Harraway played out his option last season and is available when the NFL starts play this summer. Redskins coach George Allen, who met with Harraway Monday night, said that there was no way the Redskins could

match the reported five-year, \$1-million-plus Birmingham offer. "I haven't made up my mind yet," Harraway said last night. "But I think it's a pretty good offer. It takes time to evaluate where you're going to spend the rest of your life."

Harraway said that he "could probably make his decision" within a couple of days.

Both Bob Woolf of Boston, Harraway's attorney, and Bill Putnam, principal stockholder of the Americans, confirmed that they were close to agreement on terms. Woolf labeled the offer "a deal to be worked out as 'extremely significant.'"

The negotiations with the Americans, who already have signed Oakland quarterback Ken Stabler for 1976, became serious toward the end of last week, Woolf said.

Harraway, an eight-year NFL veteran, has been Larry Brown's blocking back and one of the Redskins' leading receivers for the past three years. He has been with the club for five seasons. The Redskins purchased him from the Cleveland Browns in 1971.

Harraway has rushed for 2,659 yards in five seasons with the Redskins, including 434 last year.

The decision left four of the five aspiring elites waiting for the NFL expansion committee to make a further recommendation. These are Honolulu, Memphis, Phoenix and Seattle.

The NFL team owners, according to Commissioner Pete Rozelle, will now accept applications for ownership of the Tampa franchise. Rozelle would not disclose those who are in the running.

The individual or group that is awarded ownership will have to pay \$16 million to join the NFL. For that sum, the new team will receive about 32 players of lesser value from the 26 existing clubs, although the exact stocking formula has not been decided.

## Now, there's a better way to fly to Montevideo.

Sabena now introduces a new Boeing 707 weekly service between Brussels and Montevideo, capital of Uruguay.

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Knicks' Walt Frazier, left, is fouled by Celtics' Jojo White as Frazier attempts field goal during playoff game.

## 3 Pittsburgh Home Runs Overcome Braves, 5-3

ATLANTA, April 25 (UPI).—Manny Sanguillen, Richie Hebner and Willie Stargell hit homers as night to power the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 5-3 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Sanguillen's homer, his second of the year, was a two-run smash in the top of the eighth that drove in the winning runs.

Hebner's homer, his sixth, was a solo shot in the first, and Stargell drove in a pair of runs with his third homer in the fifth.

The Braves scored twice in the sixth when Ralph Garr, came home third on a wild pitch and when Dusty Baker rifled his first home run of the season.

Bob Lillis, working six innings, pitched his first victory in two decisions while Phil Niekro, now 1-2, was charged with the loss.

At Los Angeles, Jim Wynn drove in two runs with his seventh homer of the year and a single to support Don Sutton's seventh-hitting pitcher and spark the Dodgers to a 6-1 victory over Philadelphia.

Leader Walter Wynn homered into the leftfield bleachers in the

## Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Oakland ..... 200 000 202-0 3  
Cleveland ..... 001 000 012-2 9  
Boston ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
Kansas City ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
Minnesota ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
Toronto ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
White Sox ..... 000 000 000-0 0  
Yankees ..... 000 000 000-0 0

U.S. Soccer Star Asks 10-Fold Salary Boost  
DALLAS, April 25 (UPI).—When a professional athlete asks to have his salary increased 10-fold in these days of huge contracts, observers of the sporting scene might gasp.

Relax, Kyle Rote Jr., star of the American Soccer League's Dallas Tornado, is asking for \$15,000 this season. He made \$1



